

Archæologia Cambrensis.

THIRD SERIES, No. XXIV.—OCTOBER, 1860.

THE EARLS, EARLDOM, AND CASTLE OF PEMBROKE.

No. VIII.

THE HOUSE OF VALENCE.

(Continued from p. 195.)

THE last section of this history described the division of the inheritance of the Mareschals, Earls of Pembroke, and the consequent destruction of a great baronial power; we are next to see by what successive steps even a larger estate was established in the descendants of their second coheir, by the successive absorption of the houses of Valence, Munchensy, Fitz-John, Vesci, Flamvile, Bani-ster, Huntingdon, Braose, Briwere, Cantelupe, Leybourn, Manny, and Brotherton, and their accumulation upon the family of Hastings. This estate, however, from the frequent minorities of its owners, was never obnoxious to the crown, down to the time when it also in turn was dismembered upon the extinction, in 1390, of the eldest of the many lines of the house of Hastings.

Upon the death of Earl Anselm Mareschal, in 1245, and the dispersion of his inheritance, the elder coheirs were favourably regarded, as has been shown, in the distribution of the dignities, Maud having the office of Mareschal, and the husband of the daughter of Joan Mareschal the earldom of Pembroke.

Before, however, we reach this event, it will be proper

to point out the descent and possessions of Warine de Munchensy, the husband of Joan Mareschal, as these latter added very materially to the influence and wealth of the future earls.

The Munchensys were barons of great power, whose possessions lay in Kent, Sussex, Suffolk, Norfolk, and some other counties, and who were not unknown in West Wales; nevertheless, as their male line early became extinct, or passed into obscurity, their pedigree has not been recorded with accuracy, and much of its detail is very doubtful.

Hubert de Roche-Canard, Monte-Canisio, or Munchensy, whose name affords a good example of the ordinary nominal translations of that age, received from the Conqueror the manor of Edwardston, in Suffolk, (Morant, *Essex*, ii. 35,) and left a son *Ralph*, who was virtually the founder of the family, and whose acquisitions are largely quoted in the Quo Warranto Rolls of Edward I. He was much in favour with Henry III.; and, besides other possessions, was lord of the honour of Munchensy, the chief seat or "caput" of which was at Swaynes-camp, in Kent, an important manor, owing service to Rochester Castle, and remaining united with it to our times, when it, with the castle, was purchased by the Childs. (*Hasted*, i. 262, 277.) This was granted to him, on its forfeiture by Odo, in 1094.

An Honour was a great barony, held in chief of the crown, of which inferior baronies formed the parts. Every honour had a caput, or chief seat, commonly a castle, and, according to Cruise, never a town. Several honours were created by the Conqueror, and the details of that of Richmond are preserved in the curious volume called "Registrum Honoris de Richmond."

Ralph is styled by later generations of his family "Consanguineus," which agrees with those accounts that make him the eldest son of *Hubert*, but as dying childless. His heir was his brother *Warine*, who married *Agnes*, daughter and finally sole heir of *Payne Fitz-John*, Lord of *Ludlow*, and of *Painswick* in Gloucestershire,

and widow of Roger Bigod. She had Sutton Manor for her dower. (Eyton, *Salop*, v. 243.)

Warine and Agnes left issue *Hubert de Munchensy*, living in 1186 and 1229, when he had Hacon, in Great Melton, in Norfolk. He seems to have had an elder brother, Sir William, who died childless, leaving Goodeston and other lands to the heirs of Hubert.

Hubert was sheriff of Herts, and in that capacity violated the privileges of the men of Trengge, which, though in Herts, was in the honour of Bologne, and visitable only by the custos of that honour, not by the sheriff. (*Rolls*, i. 8.)

He married Muriel de Longeva, or Langtoft, daughter of Sir Peter de Valoines, and left issue, Ralph, who died s. p., *William*, and others. This part of the pedigree is exceedingly obscure; but William appears to have married Alice, daughter of William d'Albini, Earl of Arundel. He held Foxley and Clay, two Norfolk manors of the honour of Richmond, (*Reg. Hon. de Richmond*, p. 46.) Hanerfield, by the service of seven knights' fees; and in Essex, Layer-de-la-Haye, or Munchensy, Pitton, Finch-infield, Stansted, Hengham-sible, Brendehall, Weston, Beauchamp-William, Wylingihale, Mannhall, Bolegrave, and Brenyng. (*Morant*, i. 411.)

William and Alice left issue,—1. William, who died 6 John, 1204, leaving William, who had Swaynescamp, but died s. p.; 2. Warine; 3. Ralph, who left issue.

Warine was heir to his nephew William. In 1204 he was in ward to William, Earl of Arundel, his mother's brother, who was to pay for him 1000 marks, afterwards postponed for five years, as were the claims of the Jews upon the estate. (*Rot. de Obl.* 227.) With this wardship the earl had a fee in Stafford. (*T. de Nevill*, p. 54.) In 1213, Warine paid 2000 marks to have livery of the whole inheritance, and to be quit of his debts to the Jews. (*R. de O.* 515.)

He was an active soldier, and added much to the wealth of the family. Besides the honour of Munchensy, he held lands in Sussex, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Bucks,

Berks, Gloucester and Hereford. 7 Henry III., he took scutage of all his military tenants, and accompanied the king into South Wales, where he acquired lands. In 1241 he was taxed for the marriage of Isabel, daughter of Henry III., to the Emperor Frederick II. 24th May, 1242, he received twenty marks for the freight of two ships to convey his train from Portsmouth to Gascony (*Issues of the Exch.*, 26 Henry III., 25); and, 31 Henry III., he gave a palfrey, worth five marks, to be allowed a plaint before the king. (*Hist. of Exch.* i. 4, 46.) He died 1255, reputed "the richest and most prudent baron of his time, and one of the most powerful;" and having married, as has been already related, Joan Mareschal.

Their eldest son, John de Munchensy, died childless; William was the second; and *Joan*, the ultimate heiress, who married William de Valence, the third.

Sir *William* de Munchensy did homage for his lands in 1257, and was summoned to Parliament 24th December, 1264. In that year he commanded a division of Leicester's army at Lewes. Just before the battle of Evesham he was made prisoner by Prince Edward at Kenilworth, and, 50 Henry III., his lands were forfeited to William de Valence, who restored them two years later, though it was not until 6 Edward I. that he obtained a free pardon, and 8 Edward I. a full restoration of his lands in fee. 17 Edward I., 1289, he joined the Earl of Cornwall against Rhys ap Griffith, and during the campaign he and several of his men were crushed beneath the wall of Dryslwyn Castle, which they were engaged in undermining. The wall fell upon him, says the Chronicler, 'et ita in amaritudine cordis et vultu in composito tributum mortis persolvebat. (*B. Cotton, H. Angl.* 168; *Coll. Top.* v. 389.)

Sir William married Dionysia, daughter and heiress of Nicholas de Anesty of Braxted, Herts, son of Hubert, (son of Richard) de Anesty of Anesty, co. Herts, and who in 1199 held 10 fees in Essex and Herts; (*Morant* i. 450,) and married Agnes daughter of William de Sackville.

Dionysia, who had Braxted, with Swaynescamp, Bocton-Muchensy and other family manors, survived her husband. (*Exc. e R. F.* ii. 213; *P. de Q. W.* 311.) They had issue William, who held Hassingbroke and Hacon, and died childless, 1287; and Dionysia, whose legitimacy was perseveringly but without success attacked by De Valence, the husband of her aunt and heir-at-law. As in the Parliamentary plea (*Rolls* i. 16,) it is stated that the mother of Dionysia was named Amicia, and that there was a doubt about the marriage, it is highly probably that she was only half sister to William, the last Baron.

On Sir William's death the commote of Estrelow was claimed by De Valence, but this, an old Mareschal fief, was seized by the king upon the forfeiture of Kario ap Howell, who seems to have held it as a feudal tenant.

De Valence next attacked the validity of a papal Bull, obtained by the Munchensys. He objected to the foreign authority, and impugned stoutly the legitimacy of Dionysia. It was proved that she had been acknowledged by her father, (*Hasted, Kent*, i. 258,) and her grandmother Joan Mareschal, the Bishop of Worcester, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, all gave evidence in her favour. De Valence seems only to have established his position as the next heir. He was ordered not to proceed until Dionysia came of age, and meantime the King took charge of her lands. (*Rolls*, i. 16, 35-8; v. 625.) Her mother bought her wardship for 2000 marks, and 500 marks annually. She married Hugh de Vere, a cadet of Robert Earl of Oxford, about 25 Edward I, when he had livery of her lands, and became Lord of Swainscamp. The escheator also was ordered to surrender Buckton, co. Hereford, to Hugh and Dionysia de Vere, (*Abb. r. Orig.* i., 56, 116, 135,) and in 1303, Hugh presented, in her right, to Stewkley-Hall Church, in Norfolk.

It is satisfactory to find that Dionysia survived her covetous uncle. She was benefactress of a chapel on the North side of St. Paul, (*Dugd. St. Paul's*, 126,) and died childless, 7 Edward II., 1313, when her inheritance

passed to her heir and kinsman, Aymer de Valence, son of Joan Munchensy, and grandson of Joan Mareschal.

Munchensy bore, in the language of the time, "D'or a troys bendees de vaire et de goules," or, in modern heraldry, "Or, 3 escutcheons vair, azure and argent, on each 3 bars gules."

Having thus disposed of the Munchensys, the narrative returns to William de Valence.

The Earldom of Pembroke, extinct with Anselm Mareschal in 1245, so remained, some say until 1247, but Dugdale had not met with it before 1264. The probability is rather in favour of the later date, though its revival, even then, was an act of discourtesy to the real heiress, who did not die until 1313. The uncertainty as to the date of creation may be due to the probability that the high personal rank of the new earl would render him careless of the assumption of any titular dignity.

IX.—WILLIAM DE VALENCE, Earl of Pembroke, and Lord of Weysford in Ireland, was a cadet of no inconsiderable family. His father, Hugh Le Brun, tenth of the name, was Lord of Lusignan and Earl of the March, a border country between France and Poitou.

His mother, to whom Earl Hugh had been engaged in early life, was Isabel, only daughter of Aymer Earl of Angoulême, widow of King John, and mother of Henry III., to whom de Valence was thus half brother.

Among the cadets of this House of Lusignan were the Kings of Cyprus and Jerusalem, who bore "Barry of 10 argent and azure, a lion brochant gules, crowned or;" the Earls of Eu, Lords of the Honour of Tickhill, and of the Rape and Castle of Hastings, and who bore "Barry of 10 argent and azure, a file of 3 points;" and the Lords of Lezay, who bore "Barry of 10 argent and azure."

The children of Earl Hugh and Isabel, several of whom settled in England, were,—

1. Hugh, Lord of Lusignan, who bore Barry of 10 argent and azure, 6 lions rampant brochant, 3, 2, 1, gules.
2. Guy de Lusignan, who was present at the battle of

Lewes, and died 1281, leaving Alix, who married Gilbert the Red, Earl of Gloucester.

3. Geoffrey, died before 1263.

4. William de Valence, so called either from his birth-place, or because in the partition of the family estates he had Valence, as well as Montignac, Belac, Rancon, and Champagnac. (Anselm *Hist. Geneal. de France*, iii. 71.)

5. Aymer, Bishop of Winchester.

6. Agnes, married William De Chaungy.

7. Alfais, married John Earl Warren.

8. Isabeau, married Geoffrey de Rancon, and probably 2ndly, Maurice de Craon, leaving by him a daughter, who married Maurice de Berkeley, (Atkins's *Glouc.* 406.)

9. Margaret, 2nd wife of Raymond Earl of Thoulouse. Such were the connexions of the new earl.

The House of Lusignan lost no time in profiting by their kin to Henry III. William, with his brothers, being oppressed by the King of France, migrated with their elder brother Guy, and their niece Alix, to England in 1247, 31 Henry III., where he speedily became very offensive to the English Barons, and was regarded as the chief of the king's needy foreign relations and favourites.

31st July, shortly after his arrival, he was made Governor of Goderich Castle, and married. On this occasion he had a grant to himself and his wife in tail general of 500 librates of land, and soon after of the manor of Newton, &c. (Dugd. *Bar.* i., 774; *C. R. P.* 21.) He was also knighted by the king in public.

Soon afterwards he appeared at a tournament, given at Northampton by Richard Earl of Gloucester, and 32 Henry III. had a grant of the honour and castle of Hertford, confirmed 35 Henry III., with a large sum of money, as well as of all the debts due from William of Lancaster to the Jews throughout the realm. In this year also he laid the foundation of his unpopularity by a quarrel, at the Brackley tournament, with William de Odingsells, a great Warwickshire baron.

34 Henry III. he was signed with the cross, and on that plea had a royal precept empowering him to compel

payment of service on his wife's estates. He also had the wardship of Robert Lord Fitz-Roger, for which Ada de Baliol the youth's mother had offered 1,200 marks. The principal royal Honour in West Wales was not in his hands, for 26th September, 1250, Henry committed to Robert Walerand the castles of Caermarthen and Cardigan, with the lands late of Maelgon ap Maelgon, and the isle of Lundy, he paying for them, during peace, 40 marks, and covenanting to give up the island in its present state as to farming stock¹ and utensils. (*Exc. e R. F. ii. 87; Foss ii. 504*).

2nd July, 1251, 36 Henry III., the king being at Marlborough remitted to De Valence his share of £400 rent, payable from his wife to Countess Alianor, in dower on her Irish lands. (*Exc. e R. F. ii. 109*.) This followed the partition of the previous 16th June, by which the payment of this dower was divided among the Mareschal co-heirs. In the same year he held a manor court at Ashendon, Bucks, for his wife's Giffard lands. In this year Simon de Montfort returned to England, and gave great offence by bringing over with him Guy de Lusignan, De Valence's brother.

At this period, 7th June, 1251, the bailiff of Caermarthen did duty as a sheriff, in securing the crown dues. (*Exc. e R. F. ii. 107*.) In 1252 Rhys ap Rhys Vachan, a landowner in Caermarthen, gave 20 marks to have the franchises held by his ancestor under Prince Llewelyn. (*Ibid. ii. 143*.)

Wales was now tolerably quiet. De Valence and the Bishop of Bangor declared officially the Marches to be subdued to the English law, and Alan la Zouch the justiciary and a Marcher of the Cheshire border, raised 1100 marks, where his predecessor, John de Grey, had raised but 500.

36 Henry III. he compounded with the Mohuns for their claims on Earl Anselm's Irish estate, settled on the earl's widow, the Countess of Lincoln. In this year also

¹ "Instaurum," all the stock of a farm, cattle, utensils, servants. (*Ducange*).

he is found indulging in a sort of raid from his Castle of Hertford, hunting without license in the Bishop of Ely's park at Heathfell, breaking into his grange, bursting open the buttery door in search of something better than common ale, and then, ungrateful roysterer, swearing and cursing at the drink, and them that brewed it. Having drunk their fill of the best wine in the cellar, he and his crew pulled out the spigots, and let the episcopal wine out on the floor, and finished all by abusing the servants. (*Chauncy, Herts, 238.*) Three days after this Geoffrey de Lusignan, another brother, was guilty of a riot in St. Alban's Abbey. No wonder that men exclaimed against the foreign favourites.

37 Henry III., the earl married his niece Alix le Brun, giving her 5,000 marks, to Gilbert, son and heir of Richard Earl of Gloucester and Hertford. The two earls went abroad with splendid retinues to celebrate the marriage. The French ridiculed their curled locks, effeminate garb, and delicate figures, and finally set upon and beat them severely.

1st October, 39 Henry III., De Valence had the wardship of the lands and heiress of Roger son of John de Valoines. (*Exc. e R. F. ii. 216.*) In the same year Henry, having promised him 2,200 marks for the maintenance of his soldiers in Palestine, of which only £90 was paid, gave an order upon the Abbot of Westminster for the balance, and 41 Henry III. again remitted him a debt of 400 marks, due as his share of the Countess of Leicester's dower. Also he had summons to attend at Chester with horse and arms preparatory to a Welsh campaign. (*Dugd. i. 775.*)

41 Henry III., De Valence had the manor of Gainsborough co. Lincoln, and Uffington co. Suffolk, and free warren and freedom from forest waste in the parks of Colingbury and Newton, (*C. R. P. 29.*) with the escheated lands in Northumberland of Waleran de Horton, a Norman. (*Exc. e R. F. ii. 264.*)

In 1258, 42 Henry III., we find him calling Simon de Montfort in open Parliament an old traitor, and giving

him the lie. This was the sort of conduct that in May led De Montfort and other lords to appear armed before Henry at Westminster. "Am I then your prisoner?" said Henry. "No, Sire," replied Roger Bigod, with a boldness that must have reminded the king of his Marschal blood, "but by your leaning to foreigners, and your own waste, the realm is come into great grief."

A meeting was agreed upon at Oxford for the 11th June. There, attended by his obnoxious brothers, the king met the barons, and was compelled by the "mad Parliament," in the well known "Provisions of Oxford," to swear to preserve the liberties granted by John, and already confirmed by himself. The king gave way with reluctance, but his brothers declined to support him, and refused to render up their castles. Upon this De Montfort, addressing William de Valence, said, "This hold for sure, either you give up your castles, or you lose your head." On this William, and his brothers Guy and Aymer, Bishop-elect of Winchester, fled at once to Wolvesham, a castle belonging to Aymer, where they were surrounded by the barons. Finally they all, 5th July, accepted an escort and safe conduct to Dover, and so, 18th July, went beyond sea. 3,000 marks, deposited by William at Waltham Abbey, were, on the 8th July, directed to be sent to him at Dover, and he had a grant of certain lands from the Norman forfeitures, probably for his support abroad. (*C. R. P.* 30.) Possibly it was at this time that the king repaid him a loan of £100. (*Iss. of Exc.*, 42 Henry III., 39.)

The French king refused them a passage; upon which William, son of Simon de Montfort, besieged them in Boulogne, whence towards August William de Valence escaped into Poictou.

About the 1st November, Joan, who seems to have acted cordially with her husband, demanded an allowance from her estates, and obtained lands to about 400 to 500 marks, half her reputed rental. On this she raised money, and, skilfully concealing it in woolpacks, crossed the seas to Poictou.

William de Bussy, De Valence's unpopular seneschal, was committed to the tower and condemned to death, while his master was banished and declared an alien.

In January, 1259, Richard Earl of Cornwall returned from Germany, but was prevented from landing until he had taken an oath to observe the "Provisions," and not to bring in the king's brothers. Unwillingly, and after receiving the king's commands, he complied, and was solemnly sworn in the Chapter-House of Canterbury. (*Ann. of Burton*, 421.)

In the meantime the king, gaining strength by the dissensions of Montfort and De Clare, procured a Bull annulling his adhesion to the provisions, and recalled De Valence, who, on the 30th of April, was formally received into his favour at Rochester. (*C. R. P.* 33.)

In 1262 Henry visited France, and De Clare being dead, De Montfort returned to England, and formed an intimacy with the new earl his son. Prince Edward collected the royal adherents, and De Valence among them, who took part in the operations before Northampton, and marched with the royal forces to Lewes. Henry returned to England in March.

At the battle which followed, 14th May, 1264, De Valence and Earl Warren held commands in the van. They assisted in the first attack, but after the king's surrender they fled to Pevensey, and fell once more under the ban of De Montfort and his party. The Earl of Cornwall took refuge in a mill, where "flour without glory" was his portion. The barons surrounded it, crying out, "come down, come down, thou worst of millers, come out!" (*Chr. of Mailros*, 227.) On the 6th June, Pembroke Castle, with De Valence's western estate, was committed to the charge of the Earl of Gloucester.

18th June, Countess Joan, then pregnant, was ordered to quit Windsor Castle, with Alianor, Prince Edward's wife. The Countess was directed to seek some religious house or convenient place, until her confinement. (*Dug. i.* 715.)

De Montfort's successes led to jealousies in his party,

and notably between himself and the Earls of Gloucester and Derby. Encouraged by this De Valence returned, and in May, 1265, landed with Earl Warren and 120 knights in Pembrokeshire, and, 10th May, they sent the Prior of Monmouth to demand from De Montfort the restoration of their estates. But he, master of the persons of both king and prince, required, 24th May, the presence of the earls in the first instance at Hereford. (*C. R. P.* 37.) Upon this they united with Gloucester and assisted in the escape of Prince Edward from Hereford on the eve of Trinity Sunday, 30th May. They then, with Prince Edward, blockaded the Earl of Leicester in Newport, but he broke down the bridge, and having forced Henry to sign an ignominious peace with Llewelyn, escaped into Wales.

28th June, Henry was at Monmouth, and issued forced writs, proscribing De Valence and others as rebels. (*C. R. P.* 36.) Then followed the surprise of young Simon de Montfort in Kenilworth Priory, so graphically related by the Monk of Melrose, and finally, 4th August, the battle of Evesham, where Leicester fell with his eldest son, and at which De Valence was present.

The tide had now turned. De Valence at once had the wardship of Haverford Castle during the minority of Humphrey de Bohun, and a grant of the estates forfeited by De Munchensy, his brother-in-law. These he restored, 52 Henry III., receiving a pension from the Exchequer. At the same time the submission of Llewelyn gave peace to Wales, and enabled De Valence to derive some advantage from his estates there. He also had a fee in Allscote forfeited by H. de la Mare, (*C. R. P.* 40,) and 53 Henry III., was in a position to become surety for the Earl of Derby in £50,000 to Edmund, the king's son, who had a grant of the forfeited earldom. (*Dug.* i. 263.)

According to some accounts he accompanied Prince Edward to Palestine in 1270, with Edmund Crouchback, and thus entered upon the new reign with the favour of the young sovereign, his nephew. (*Carter's Mon. Brasses*, 78.)

In November, 1271, Henry III. died, and was buried in the Abbey Church of Westminster, rebuilt by himself. The barons, led by the Earl of Gloucester, swore upon his unburied body fealty to Edward, who took peaceable possession of the kingdom on his tardy return in August, 1274.

During his absence, 1 Edward I., engineers were sent down to Abergavenny Castle, and the king's soldiers there had their wages advanced. (*Iss. of Exch.*, 1 Ed. I., 84.) Llewelyn, decided upon asserting the independence of his country, declined to attend the coronation, and shortly afterwards passed into open war. This led to an invasion of North Wales, in which Edward put forth his full power, marching from his muster place at Shrewsbury, and removing his Courts of King's Bench and Exchequer with him. (*Foss.*, iii. 16; *Lingard*, iii. 193; *Leland, Coll.* i. 459.)

He reconstructed Flint and Rhuddlan castles, and finally forced Llewelyn to submit, in 1277, on which his fines were remitted, and in 1278 his hostages restored, with his affianced bride Alianor, daughter of Simon de Montfort, who had been taken prisoner in the preceding year. (*Grafton*, 285; *Rymer*, ii. 88-97.)

Meantime De Valence obtained, 3 Edward I., a grant of Kilgaran Castle and the lands of St. Clere, which had been held in chief by the late George Cantelupe, (*A. R. O.* i. 23,) and, 4 Edward I., the sheriff of Hertford was directed to take for the king the demesne lands, held by the late Richard Mareschal in fee. (*Ibid.* 26.)

6 Edward I., 6th July, De Valence is named as one of the knights who are to be provided with armour, for a tournament in Windsor Park. (*Archæologia*, xvii. 297.) 8 Edward I., Edmund, the king's brother, exchanged with him the royal castles of Caermarthen and Cardigan, for Wirksworth and other Derbyshire manors. These castles with their counties, and the castles of Lampeter, Dynevor, Caerkenny, and Llandovery, had been held by Bogo de Knovill, the Welsh justiciary, during pleasure. (*C. R. P.* 48; *A. R. O.* i. 36.) 9 Edward I., a market

and fair were granted to the vill of Dynevor. (*C. R. P.* 50.) In this year, 1281, De Valence lost his eldest son, William, Lord of Montignac, who was slain by the Welsh near Llandeilo-vawr. (Powell, 298.)

Edward's clemency towards the Welsh proved rather premature. In 1282 they again rose, and Prince David surprised Hawarden Castle, and slaughtered the garrison. Edward at once raised the Marches, and in a short time, but after heavy losses, reduced Anglesey, and by the aid of forces at Caermarthen and about Builth brought Llewelyn to bay. He was slain in single combat in December, 1282. (*Foss*, iii. 16.) De Valence was in this expedition, and in 1283, 11 Edward I., took Prince David's castle of Bere. David himself was taken and executed, and so came to an end the ancient independence of Wales.

The year 1284 was employed by Edward in the securing and settlement of his new conquest. The North Wales castles were strengthened and armed, and by the *Statutum Walliæ*, (*St. of Realm*, i., 68,) the English law of inheritance was introduced into Wales, allowing dowers to widows, shutting out bastards, who seem previously to have been admitted to the privileges of legitimacy, and on the failure of male heirs, admitting females to inherit. He also sanctioned the custom of the country, by which lands were divisible among male heirs. About this time, 13 Edward I., De Valence and his Countess claimed certain lands at Narberth-Wolphage against Matilda de Mortimer, a rival co-heir.

Having thus settled Wales, and bestowed some attention on the affairs of England, Edward went abroad in May, 1286, leaving the Earl of Pembroke as regent of the kingdom, a proof of the extent to which the king's firm and just government had removed the popular jealousy of his relatives. The appointment, however, was not a fortunate one. Pembroke wanted firmness, and on the king's return in August, 1289, 17 Edward I., he found, among other abuses, great corruption in the judicial bench, which it was his first care to punish with great but not undue severity. (*Foss*, iii. 38.)

In the 18th Edward I. Pembroke made a strong attempt, already mentioned, to bastardize his wife's niece, by contesting the decision of the Bishop of Worcester. He brought the matter twice before Parliament, but without success. The proceedings will be found recorded at some length in the *Rolls of Parliament*, 16 and 38.

It is probable that Dionysia de Vere was either weak in intellect, or that it was known that she was not likely to have children, for the king appears to have vested in De Valence, as the reversioner of the estates, all those rights and parcels of it which could be split off and re-granted, possibly as being held by male tenure only. Thus we find him claiming for his wife, as heir of Earl Walter, the whole "regale" of the earldom, with a chancellor, seal, and power of holding courts for the trial of pleas of the crown. These had been held by John de Munchensy, her brother, who had exercised the jurisdiction contended for.

Pembroke seems to have been impeded in the free exercise of this jurisdiction by the queen, who had the lordship of Haverford. The dispute between the officers came to a head in 1291, in the case of William Martin, whose lands lay in the barony of Cemaes, over which the Earl of Pembroke claimed jurisdiction. (*Rolls*, i. 69.) The port of Milford was also contended for between them. (*Ibid.* 84.) John Wogan, who, though a justice, seems to have acted for Pembroke, with about 50 men entered the queen's court held in the castle, and stopped the proceedings. (*Ibid.* 31.)

It appears that the dispute had been submitted to John Wogan and Hugh de Cressingham, and by them laid before Parliament.

Cressingham there complained that Wogan had impeded the proceedings in the queen's court, to which Wogan responded that he did so to prevent one of the earl's tenants from swearing fealty to the Queen. (*Foss*, iii. 174.) It appeared in evidence that Earl Walter Mareschal held Haverford barony by a grant from King John, but as distinct from the earldom of Pembroke, and

that both he and John de Munchensy had a distinct seal and chancellor for Haverford. Also, that when De Clare held the lordship his courts were held inside, and the earl's outside the town. (*Rolls*, i. 31.)

Hugh de Cressingham, the queen's seneschal, was also one of her bailiffs for Haverford. He was an ecclesiastic, hated for his fraud and violence. He fell soon afterwards in battle against Wallace, who it was said had a sword belt made from his skin. (Tytler's *Scotland*, i. 123; Foss, and *Rot. Parl.* i. 30, 33.)

Queen Eleanor died 1290, on which occasion the custody of Haverford Castle, its lands and manor, and lands in St. Clare, were committed to Walter de Pederton, (*A. R. O.* i. 65,) who was to hold them for four years, paying annually to the Bishop of Bath and Wells, and the other executors, £620. (*A. R. O.* 70.) About this time Pembroke Priory is thus briefly noticed in *Pope Nicholas's Taxation*.

"Decima in Archid. Menev. Bona Prioris Penb. ad £19 6s. 3d., Ob decima. £1 18s. 8d." (*Monastic.* iv. 320.)

19 Edward I., the earl received from his royal nephew £7 19s. 1½d., half-yearly payment from the dower lands of Sybil, widow of Gerard Talbot of Geynesborough, and which on her death reverted to the earl and his heirs. There was also another half-yearly payment of £111 12s. 7½d. from lands granted by Henry III. (*Iss. of Exch.*, 19 Edward I., 100.)

The death of the Maid of Norway, in October, 1291, 19 Edward I., by opening the succession to the Scottish crown and the earldom of Huntingdon, materially affected the fortunes of the Earls of Pembroke of the Hastings line, but De Valence, who was no longer young, does not appear to have taken any active part in the Scottish affairs.

21 Edward I., he had a grant to himself, his wife, and his own heirs, of the commote of Ostrelawe, in the Welsh marches, owing suit to the king's court at Caermarthen. 22 Edward I., the justiciary was ordered to settle the

metes and bounds between Haverford and Pembroke. 24 Edward I., 1295-6, Hugh de Cressingham had custody during pleasure of the royal castle of Haverford, with the seal of the chancery there, the town of St. Clere, its hamlets; &c., as appurtenant to the said castle and seal, paying to the executors of Queen Alianor what was paid by Walter Pederton, the late custos. (*A. R. O.* i. 93.)

Late in 1294, when Edward, with his army, was about to visit Guyenne, he was detained by contrary winds at Portsmouth. The Welsh, thinking he had left the country, and excited by an attempt to levy a subsidy for a foreign war, rose in insurrection. The king at once marched into Wales, put down, though with difficulty, the insurrection, and secured the future peace of the country by the construction of Beaumaris Castle. (Powell, 308.) The Earl, with Roger Bigod, took part in this expedition. In a few months afterwards Cressingham was slain, and Pederton was directed to resume the custody of Haverford Castle, &c. (*A. R. O.* 101.)

About this time the earl, with the Earls of Gloucester and Lincoln, Prince Edward and Edmund Crouchback, are named in the "statutum de armis" as overseers of tournaments. (*Arch.* xvii. 297.) Also the earl and countess had suits pending with the executors of Isabel Mareschal, Joan's aunt, concerning certain rights and tolls at Milford and Haverford.

The earl died, or by some accounts was slain by the French, at Bayonne, 13th June, (May,) 1296, 24 Edward I. His corpse was transported to England, and rests in St. Edmund's Chapel, in the choir of Westminster Abbey.

In that year Walter de la Haye, escheator in Ireland, was directed to take charge of the earl's Irish lands, holden *in capite*. (*A. R. O.* i. 95.) Hertford Castle reverted to the crown.

Earl William had six children.

1. John, who died young. His heart was buried in the Blackfriars, London, and his body at Westminster. (Hasted, *Kent*, i., 25-27.)

2. William, styled "le Jeune," Lord of Montignac and Bellac, slain by the Welsh near Llandeilo, v. p., 1281. Anselm, who ignores John, makes Aymer the elder, and William the second son, and places his death in 1283, and says he was buried at Westminster. (*Hist. Geneal.* iii. 78.)

3. Aymer, who succeeded.

4. Yves, died young, buried at Westminster.

The daughters were

1. Margaret, died young. Her heart and body were buried as those of her brother John.

2. Ann or Agnes De Valence, Lady of Danfalize. She married first Maurice Fitzgerald. 21 Edward I., the Lady Agnes de Valencia visited the Prince of Wales at Mortlake, dining there on Pentecost Sunday, and leaving after breakfast on Monday. (*Iss. of Exch.*, 21 Edward I., 109.) 27 Edward I., the king confirmed to M. Fitzgerald and Agnes certain castles, &c., in frank-marriage. (*C. R. P.* 60.) She married secondly Hugh de Baliol, who died before 21 Edward I., when Agnes de Valence stated that she held Killun, co. York, in dower of the inheritance of John de Baliol, King of Scotland. (*Pl. de Q. W.* 215.) Edward waived his claims over the widow in case she married again, which she did to Jean de Avesnes, Sire de Beaumont, who died 1283, and by whom she had John, ob. s. p., and B. ob. s. p. 1299. (*Anselm*, ii. 729.) She probably died 3 Edward II., when the king took homage for her lands from her brother and heir Earl Aymer. (*Abb. Rot. Orig.* i. 169.)

Anselm gives two grown up daughters, each named Agnes, of whom he marries one to J. de Avennes and the other to Fitzgerald and Baliol, but the above version seems best supported. (*Ans.* iii. 78.)

3. Isabel married John de Hastings, of Bergavenny, and was ancestress to the Earls of Pembroke of that name.

4. Joan de Valence, aged 30 (?), 19 Edward II., who married John Comyn of Badenoch.

5. Elizabeth de Valence, who probably died young.

As Isabel Hastings and Joan Comyn became eventually the co-heirs of the estates, the account of their issue will be introduced more appropriately after the death of Earl Aymer:

Countess Joan survived her husband, and probably died 1 Edward II., when an inquisition returned her as seized of Goderich and Pembroke Castles, Castle-Martin, and the manors of Tenby, St. Florence, and Coytrath, and Earl Aymer had livery of her estates. She is also stated to have held in dower the manor of Pembroke, and £14 5s. 4d. rents in the county. It is remarkable that Pembroke Castle, the *Caput Baronie*, was included in the dower, no doubt on account of her being the heiress. She held also other lands, specified in the inquest taken at her husband's death. The manors of Morton and Whadden, co. Gloucester; Cherdisle and Policote, Bucks; Compton and its advowson, co. Dorset; Wridlington advowson, co. Suffolk; Sopworth, Colingburne, Inteburgh, Bereford, and Swindon, Wilts; and parts of Sutton and Brabourne, Kent. (Dugd. i., 776.)

The monument of Earl William at Westminster deserves special notice. It is an altar tomb, beneath a canopy, and bearing the recumbent effigy of the earl, the hands in prayer, and the feet upon a couchant lion. The figure is executed in wood, in mail armour, covered with copper gilt, with a large shield of Valence, and with arms and ornaments, in enamel, of exceeding richness, but now much injured. The surcoat has been powdered with enamelled shields of Valence. Upon the altar are several coats of arms.

1 and 2, England, for his brother and nephew.

3, Valence, Earl Aymer, barry of 12 argent and azure, an orle of 12 mantlets, gules, impaling Clermont, gules, semeé of trefoils, 2 barbels addorsed or. The coats are dimidiated.

His mother's coat, "lozengy or and gules," has been lost.

There is also a rhyming Latin epitaph of fourteen lines duly recorded by Gough. (*Sep. Mon.* i. 75.)

Indulgence for one hundred days was awarded to all who prayed at his tomb. (Gough, *Sep. Mon.* i. 75.)

The earl's seal, of which impressions are extant, bears in ancient terms, "Burule [d'azur et d'argent] ove une ourle de merlez [de goules], (*Coll. Top.* v. 322,) now rendered "Barry of 12, an orle of 8 martlets." Around the seal are vine branches, and the legend,

"SIGILL. GUIL'I DE VALANCE."

(*To be continued.*)

ON SOME OLD FAMILIES IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF LAMPETER, CARDIGANSHIRE. No. II.

(*Continued from p. 178.*)

MARGARET married John Vaughan, Esq., of Llanelly, and became the mother of six sons and eight daughters. *Vide* monument in Llanelly Church, co. Caermarthen.

Anne¹ married Nicholas Williams, Esq., of Rhydodin (*Edwinsford*), co. Caermarthen.

Lætitia married Philip Vaughan, Esq., of Trimsaran.

Elizabeth married Roger Vaughan, Esq., of Merthyr, co. Brecknock.

Penelope married Richard Herbert, Esq., of Court Henry, co. Caermarthen.

The descendants of this marriage are thus given by Theophilus Jones, the historian of Brecknockshire (vol. ii. p. 456):—

Richard Herbert=Penelope, d. of Sir Marmaduke Lloyd, of Maesyfelin

John Herbert=Elizabeth, d. of John Bell, of Arnold's Hill in Pembrokeshire Lettice Anne

John Herbert=Sarah, d. of Margaret=Dd. Lloyd, Bridget=David Davis,
Attorney Thos. Jones, Caermarthen
 of Cross Inn then

A son, died young Elizabeth= — Dyer, of Aberglasney Bridget= — Foley, of Pembrokeshire

Of Elizabeth and her husband it is added, in a note, "their daughter & heiress married Wm. Philips, barrister, attorney

¹ This lady was grandmother to Sir Nicholas Williams, of Edwinsford, M.P., and Lord-Lieutenant of Caermarthenshire, who was created a baronet in 1707. He married Mary Cocks, niece of John Lord Somers, Lord Chancellor of England, but died, issueless, 19th July, 1745, when his niece, Arabella Williams, wife of Sir James Hamlyn, of Clovelly Court, co. Devon, became, on the death of her sister, Mrs. Banks Hodgkinson, sole heiress. She was grandmother to the present Sir James Hamlyn Williams, Bart., of Edwinsford.

general on the Caermarthen circuit, who in her right possesses Court Henry."

These Herberts of Court Henry were of the same family as those of Colbrook, Hafod, and Penkelly, in Brecknockshire, &c. A Richard Herbert, of Penkelly, was sheriff of Cardiganshire in 1543 and 1549, and a son or grandson of the same name in 1601.

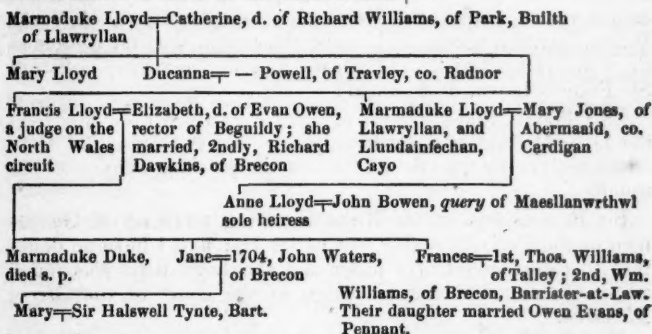
Query, How was the above Dyer related to the author of *Grongar Hill*?

Having thus disposed of the daughters of Sir Marmaduke Lloyd, we return to the sons.

Francis, the eldest son, succeeded his father at Millfield.

Marmaduke settled at Llawryllan, in the parish of Crugcadarn, co. Brecknock. From him are reckoned three generations in the male line.

We annex a table of his descendants;—



Walter, the youngest son of Sir Marmaduke Lloyd, married Catherine,² daughter of Thomas Vaughan, of Cathedine, but died without issue.

We are unable to say when Sir Marmaduke died. But from a deed respecting the tithes of the parish of Lampeter, now in existence, we find that he was alive in the year 1640.

Sir Marmaduke, as we have already intimated, was succeeded by his eldest son Francis, who during his father's lifetime had become Member of Parliament for the borough of Caermarthen. Francis Lloyd, like his father, was knighted. He was Comptroller of the Household to King Charles I., and he is said to have endured much in the cause of his royal master during the civil war. On account of his adherence to the cause of the king, he

² This lady was married five times. Her 1st husband was Morgan Prytherch, of Bualt; 2nd, David Prees, of Aberannell; 3rd, John Lloyd Rowland; 4th, Walter Lloyd; 5th, John, fourth son of Harry Williams, of Bailibrith.

withdrew from the House of Commons in 1643, and paid a fine in Goldsmiths' Hall. In a curious old book, entitled *Memoirs of Charles I.*, by David Lloyd,³ with which some of our members may perhaps be acquainted, the amount of the fine is said to have been £1033. The same sum was paid by Sir Walter Lloyd, of Llanfair Clydogau, M.P. for Cardiganshire.

Sir Francis Lloyd married, first, Mary, daughter of John Vaughan, Earl of Carbery,⁴ of Golden Grove, co. Caermarthen; but by her had no issue. He wedded, secondly, Bridget, daughter of Richard Leigh, Esq., of Caermarthen (mayor in 1666), by whom he had had, during his first wife's lifetime, two sons, Lucius and Charles. A daughter, Frances, was born after marriage.

In an old MS., entitled, "A true character of the deportment for these 18 years last past, of the principal gentry within the counties of Carmarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan, in South Wales," written about 1661, and published in the first volume of the *Cambrian Register* (1796), we find the following notice of Sir Francis Lloyd, of Millfield:—

"Sir Francis Lloyd, a lover of monarchy, which drew him from the Long Parliament about 1643, paid a fine at Goldsmiths' Hall, seems to love his private ease above the publique affayres of his country."

Sir Francis was, at the Restoration, made one of the Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber to Charles II.; and I have no doubt that this descendant of Cadifor and the Lord Rhys was found admirably suited to fill his place in the court of the *Merry Monarch*.

Varied, in truth, were the posts occupied by the descendants of Cadifor, the hero of the Cardigan Redan, the Picton of the Lord Rhys, the founder of the escutcheon of three ladders; and their respective characters were from all appearances quite as different. In the Maesfelin branch we have already had a Head of a house at Oxford, a grave and portly don, and, all honour to his name, a great benefactor of his college and his native county; in the second place, we have seen a dignified Canon of St.

³ The title of the book in full runs thus:—"Memoires of the Lives, Actions, Sufferings, and Deaths of those Noble, Reverend, and Excellent Personages, that suffered by death, sequestration, decimation or otherwise for the Protestant Religion, and the great principles thereof, Alliance to their Sovereigne in our late intestine Wars, from the year 1637 to the year 1666, with the Life & Martyrdom of King Charles I. By Da: Lloyd, A.M., sometime of Oriel Colledge in Oxon. London; MDCLXVIII."

⁴ It was this nobleman's son that afforded Jeremy Taylor a refuge at Golden Grove.

David's; thirdly, a country parson, Richard, a good-natured Sir Hugh in his time. The son of the canon, we have seen, was a learned judge, a man—*ad unguem factus*—to judge from his round periods and apt quotations in his letter to Vicar Prichard. The grandson of the canon now passes before us as a man of fashion, a courtier, as polished in his manners as he was loose in his morals.

We have already said that Sir Francis Lloyd had, during the lifetime of his wife, three children by Bridget Leigh, of Caermarthen, whom he, at the death of his first wife, married.

Lucius, the eldest, was made heir of the property, but he died in his father's lifetime, and Sir Francis was succeeded in his estates by his second son Charles. What became of the daughter, Frances, we know not, nor can we say in what year Sir Francis died.

Charles Lloyd was knighted by King William III., and created a baronet by Queen Anne on the 10th of April, 1708. His first wife (he married twice) was Jane, daughter and heir of Morgan Lloyd,⁵ Esq., of Greengrove, by whom he had two daughters. The eldest, Jane, married, first, James Farmar; secondly, Wm. Glover, Esq., of Caermarthen. This lady sold her mother's estate to her father and his heirs. Elianor, the second daughter, died young. Sir Charles's first wife died July 20, 1689, at the age of thirty-two. There is a beautiful monument of white marble to her memory, and that of her youthful daughter, in the chancel of the parish church of Lampeter.

Sir Charles Lloyd married, secondly, Frances, daughter of Sir Francis Cornwallis,⁶ Knt., of Abermarlais, co. Caermarthen, and had issue two sons and four daughters, Charles Cornwallis, heir, Lucius Christianus, Emma, Elizabeth, Frances, Anna Maria.

Sir Charles Lloyd was for some time M.P. for the Cardiganshire boroughs, in the reign of William III. He served the office of sheriff of Cardiganshire in 1689, and of Caermarthen-shire in 1716. He died, December 28, 1723,⁷ at the age of sixty-one, and was gathered to his fathers, in the chancel of the parish church of Lampeter, on the 31st day of the same month. He was succeeded in his estate and title by Sir Charles Cornwallis

⁵ Morgan Lloyd was the second son of John Lloyd, who was the third son of Morgan Lloyd, of Llanllyr, the eldest brother of Dr. Griffith Lloyd, and Treasurer Lloyd. Morgan Lloyd, of Greengrove, which had been given him by his eldest brother Thomas, was sheriff of Cardiganshire in 1676.

⁶ A member of the Cornwallis family founded the Grammar School at Cardigan.

⁷ It will be seen that there is slight discrepancy between the parish register and the monument to his memory.

Lloyd, Bart., his eldest son. Sir Charles Cornwallis married a Mrs. Jennings from Somersetshire. He died February 25, 1730, at the age of twenty-four, and was buried at Lampeter on the 4th of March. There is no mention of Sir Charles Cornwallis Lloyd on the monumental stones in the church at Lampeter, but his father is called Sir Charles Lloyd, Senr. Sir Charles Cornwallis Lloyd was succeeded by his brother Sir Lucius Christianus Lloyd, who married Anne, daughter of Walter Lloyd, Esq., of Peterwell, Attorney-General for the counties of Cardigan, Caermarthen, and Brecknock. Sir Lucius died without issue on the 18th of January, 1730, and was buried at Lampeter on the 20th of the same month. He was sheriff of Cardiganshire in 1746. We are glad to see the name of Sir Lucius, and that of his brother-in-law, John Lloyd, Esq., of Peterwell, among the subscribers to the edition of *Drych y Prif Oesoedd*, published in 1740. It appears that the family of Millfield were very friendly to the author, Mr. Theophilus Evans.

At the death of Sir Lucius Lloyd the Millfield estate came into the possession of the Peterwell family. Sir Lucius and John Lloyd, Esq., of Peterwell, his brother-in-law, in a "frolicsome humour" made wills in favour of each other, the survivor to take all. John Lloyd was not then married, and Lady Lloyd, Sir Lucius's wife, was dead, but both of them had sisters married, with children, and moreover Sir Lucius's mother was alive! Sir Lucius Lloyd did not long survive the making of this will. His sister Emma, we may here observe, was married to Dr. Toy, a physician of Caermarthen. The other sisters died young.

With the death of Sir Lucius Christianus Lloyd the glory of Maesyfelin fell to the dust. Lady Lloyd, Sir Lucius's mother, died in the mansion in the year 1753. A sister of Mr. John Lloyd, of Peterwell, resided there for some time. She (her name was Alice) was married to Jeremiah Lloyd, Esq., a grandson of Richard Lloyd, Esq., of Mabws,* sheriff of Cardiganshire in 1690. The late Herbert Lloyd, Esq., the well-known attorney of Caermarthen, was a son of Jeremiah Lloyd, and was born at Millfield. This branch continues in Walter Lloyd, Esq., of Caermarthen, son of Mr. Herbert Lloyd.

Jeremiah Lloyd was churchwarden of Lampeter in 1757.

It is said that a great quantity of the materials of the house were carried away to enlarge and adorn the mansion at Peterwell. At present there is nothing to be seen at Maesyfelin. "*Ipsæ periere ruinæ.*" We have here neither "bowing wall" nor "tottering fence" as a relic of better times. A few neat cottages

* The Lloyds of Ffosybleiddiau and Mabws, like the Lloyds of Millfield, are descendants of Cadifor. They trace from Cadwgan Fawr the son of Rhys ap Rhydderch ap Cadifor.

for workmen are built near the spot where the old mansion stood. Some of the foundations of the house were dug up some five-and-twenty years ago by the farmer who occupied the land. A gentleman, who visited the place not long afterwards, brought away as a relic a carved stone. He describes it as "the lowest stone of a door jamb, chamfered on one edge, and finished off below with an oak leaf on the slope where the chamfer ended in the square angle at the bottom." This stone was conveyed to Dolau Cothi, (the residence of John Johnes, Esq., descended from Maesyfelin, as we have before said), where probably it may now be seen.

The mansion of Maesyfelin is described as an old place, built in the pointed style.

We annex copies of the inscriptions on the family monuments in the parish church of Lampeter. The first is that on the monument alluded to above, in memory of the first wife of Sir Charles Lloyd :—

Underneath this
Monument lyes y^e
Body of Jane y^e first
Wife of S^r Cha. Lloyd of
Maes y Velin Kn^t
And also their daughter Elianor
Aged about 12 years.
She was an Affectionate, Good,
Virtuous, and discreet Wife, and
Descended of y^e best Family^s in y^e
County. She dyed July y^e
20th 1689 Aged 32 years.
This monument was Ere
cted by S^r Cha. Lloyd
Anno Dñi 1706.

The next records various members of the family :—

Near this place are Deposited the Remains
of Lady Lloyd Wife of Sir Lucius Christianus Lloyd
of Millfield Baronet. She was Eldest Daughter
of Walter Lloyd of Peterwell Esquire his
Majesties Attorney General for the Counties of
Carmarthen; Pembroke, and Cardigan.
For Piety, Charity, and every other Virtue
that could either adorn or endear
Singularly Eminent.
For the regular Discharge of all Duties
In her several Relations of Life
Admired by all
Happy

In the cheerfull evenness of her Temper

The meekness of her Behaviour
 The agreeableness of her Conversation.
 She departed this life December 21st 1746
 Aged 27.

Conjugis Bene Maerentis Lucius Christianus Lloyd
 Baronettus Monumentum hoc Maritus Moerens
 Posuit.

Also the Body of Sir Charles Lloyd Sen^r of Millfield
 K^t and Bar^t Who departed this life y^e 1st of Jan^y 1723 Aged 61
 And Likewise the Remains of the above Mentioned
 Sir Lucius Christianus Lloyd of Millfield Aforesaid Bar^t
 Who departed this life the 18th of Jan^y 1749 Aged 34.

It may not be improper to add here the tablet of a near
 kinsman of the family, the Rev. Erasmus Lewes :—

Underneath lyes y^e Body of
 Y^e Reverend Erasmus Lewes
 Esq^r y^e Sixth & youngest Son
 of John Lewes Sen^r Late
 of Gernos in y^e County of Cardigan
 Esq^r He was Vicar of Lampeter
 Pont Stephen and Rector of
 Bettws Bledrws in y^e County
 Afores^d 50 years he died y^e
 19th Day of February in the
 Year of our Lord 1744 in the
 82nd Years of his age
 Mewn hedd im bedd yr af i Orphwys
 Nôl orphen fy ngyrfa
 Dywaed i'm dâd goruchaf
 Tyred yn nes i'm grwes was da
 Ffyddlon o'th galon ar ychydig a fuaest
 Maeth 'th wobr yn helaeth
 Meddianna dy Etifeddiaeth
 Yn y Nef Mewn hedd hyd feth
 Amen.

We have now gone through the generations of the Millfield
 family, and consigned the last of them to the tomb. There is
 one thing connected with the history of the place to which we
 have not yet alluded, but which cannot be overlooked. There
 can be but few in these parts who have not heard the *pennill*,
 attributed to Vicar Prichard, of Llandovery :—

“Melldith Duw fo ar Maesyfelin,
 Dan bob carreg, dan bob gwreiddyn ;
 Am dafu blodau plwyf Llanddyfri
 Ar ei ben i Deifi foddi.”

This has been thus Englished :—

"May God with heavy curses chase
 All Maesyfelin's villain race,
 Since they have drowned in Teifei's tide
 Llandovery's flower, Cymru's pride."

The story is—that Samuel Prichard, the son of Vicar Prichard, had formed an attachment with one of the daughters of the house of Maesyfelin, which was disliked by the lady's friends, and that upon his endeavouring to see her clandestinely, he was murdered by her father or her brother at Millfield; that his body was then thrown to the river Teifi, and his horse turned loose to create a belief that its rider had been accidentally drowned. This is the tradition in few words, and it behoves us to examine it in the light of what we know of the Vicar's son, and the family of Maesyfelin. I am very loth to believe that a man like Samuel Prichard was thus foully murdered in such a house as Maesyfelin. The story, of course, is not particular in informing us who the lady was to whom Samuel Prichard was paying his attentions, —whether she was a daughter of Sir Marmaduke Lloyd, or of Sir Francis Lloyd. Now we learn, that Samuel Prichard was brought up at Oxford, where he was a student in the year 1623, as appears from a letter written by him to his father, which is still extant in MS.⁹ It appears too that Samuel Prichard married the daughter of one Harding, of Oxford, probably during his residence at the University. It will, however, be remembered that the date of Sir Marmaduke Lloyd's letter to the Vicar, which we have copied into our pages, was 1626. In this Sir Marmaduke speaks of the Vicar's *hopeful son*, and of himself as a *younge Judge*. From this we infer that Sir Marmaduke Lloyd was not a great many years older than Samuel Prichard, and that it was not very likely that the latter would have anything to do in the way of love with Sir Marmaduke's daughters. But granting that the Vicar's son may have set his affections on one of Sir Marmaduke's daughters, we are again met by another difficulty. All these ladies were married honourably into some of the best families of South Wales. We are not in a position to find out the date of these marriages; but we cannot believe it at all probable that the one with whom the Vicar's son may have had anything to do, and on whose account, and in whose father's house, he had met his death in the manner alleged, would have afterwards married into an honourable family. The thing would have been more than enough, even at that period, to have blighted the prospects of all the family. In this dilemma it has been supposed that the object of the visits of the Vicar's son to Maesyfelin was Bridget Leigh, the concubine, and afterwards the wife, of Sir

⁹ See the Life of the Vicar, prefixed to *Cannyll y Cymry*.

Francis Lloyd. There is nothing like evidence to show that Bridget Leigh lived at this time at Millfield, and if this were so, is it at all probable that Sir Francis Lloyd, loose and unscrupulous as he may have been, would have married a woman proved to have had an adulterous intimacy with another man, and moreover made the children, whom they had had before marriage, his heirs?

But it has been conjectured, I believe, that the object of Samuel Prichard's affections was Frances, the daughter of Sir Francis Lloyd, and sister of Sir Charles Lloyd. It happens, however, that the poor Vicar's son was dead before this lady was born. Sir Charles was born in 1662. The Vicar died in 1644, and his son is known to have been dead some time before this.

Again, is it probable that Vicar Prichard would have rested without bringing the murderers of his son to a trial at least? But we have no account of any trial, neither is there any allusion to the matter in any of the Vicar's published writings.

What are we to say then? Here we have a tradition of a certain dark deed done in a certain house, but in examining the accredited records of the family we find that it will not bear the test of the ordinary rules of evidence. I will venture a conjecture: Samuel Prichard may have been on terms of intimacy with Sir Francis Lloyd, and in the habit of visiting Millfield. In returning home he may have perished by drowning in one of the rivers between Maesyfelin and Llandovery, and his father may have uttered something like the *pennill*, in which the tradition is conveyed. The enemies of the house of Maesyfelin (and in the time of the Civil War the feelings between families of different parties were very bitter,) may have thrown out suspicions that the Vicar's son did not meet his death by fair means, and thus the story of murder may have been patched up.¹

It is much to be lamented that a stigma like this should be attached to a family which has produced so many honoured names, *if it be undeserved*; and I trust the pains that I have bestowed upon examining the evidence have not been quite in vain.

WM. EDMUNDS.

Lampeter.

(To be continued.)

¹ Mr. Theophilus Jones, the historian of Brecknockshire, says, incidentally, that the Vicar's son was drowned in crossing the river Towy. I do not lay much stress on this, but it is very likely that Mr. Jones might have heard much of the Lloyds of Millfield from his grandfather, the Rev. Theophilus Evans. The story of the murder may have obtained greater currency from the *Life of Twm Shon Catti*, by Mr. Ll. Prichard, where it is mentioned with a good deal of rhyme.

CATALOGUE OF SEALS CONNECTED WITH WALES, IN THE MUSEUMS OF SWANSEA, CAERNARVON, AND LUDLOW.

By R. READY, Sigillarist.

Seals marked thus (*) are from the Chapter House, Westminster; those with a † are from Glamorgan Deeds, in possession of G. G. Francis, Esq., F.S.A., Swansea.

1. Edward Prince of Wales
2. Counter Seal
3. Edward the Black Prince
4. Counter Seal
5. Edward the Black Prince
6. Counter Seal
7. Edward the Black Prince
8. Counter Seal
9. Edward the Black Prince
10. Edward the Black Prince
11. Edward the Black Prince
12. Edward the Black Prince
13. Edward the Black Prince
14. Edward the Black Prince
15. Edward the Black Prince
16. Henry Prince of Wales, afterwards Henry V.
17. Edward Prince of Wales, Winchester College Deeds, 8 E. IV.
18. Arthur Prince of Wales, Shrewsbury Deeds, temp. H. VII.
19. Counter Seal
20. Albert Edward Prince of Wales
21. Abergavenny Chancery Seal, in possession of Mrs. Herbert
22. Counter Seal
- † 23. Cardiff Chancery Seal
- † 24. Counter Seal, 1468
25. Cardigan, Caermarthen, and Glamorgan Chancery Seal, C. I.
26. Counter Seal
27. Cardigan, Caermarthen, and Glamorgan Chancery Seal, C. II.
28. Counter Seal
29. Caermarthen, Chancellor of, E. VI.
30. Counter Seal
- † 31. Caermarthen, Chancellor of, Elizabeth
- † 32. Counter Seal
- † 33. Glamorgan Chancery Seal, 18 H. VIII.
- † 34. Counter Seal
35. Monmouth Chancery Seal, temp. E. VI., who is here represented as Duke of Lancaster. He has the label on the shield, but is without the lion crest, Monmouth Castle, &c., having been part of the Duchy. The Matrix is of brass, and was fished up out of the river Wye, and is now in the possession of Thomas Wakeman, Esq., the Graig, Monmouth
36. Counter Seal is from the fragments of two red wax seals, in possession of Mrs. Herbert
37. Cocket Seal for Wales
38. Marches Seal, C. II.
- † 39. Avan, William, alias de Avon de Lantwit
- † 40. Basset, Thomas de Landowe
- † 41. Baudervyn, Margaret de, 13 R. II.
- * 42. Belecampio, John Lord of Hauke, 1301
- † 43. Berkeroule, Lawrence, 14 R. II.
- † 44. Elizabeth his wife, de East Orchard
- † 45. Bidder, Robert
- * 46. Bigod, Roger Earl of Norfolk, and Lord Marshal of England, 1301
47. Bleyden, Ithel ap, British Museum
48. Bohun, Humphrey de, Hatfield Regis Deeds, 1257
49. Counter Seal
- * 50. Bohun, Humphrey de, 1301, from the Chapter House, Westminster
- * 51. Counter Seal
52. Bohun, Joan de, 1307
53. Bohun, John de, 1327
54. Bohun, Oliver de, 1334
55. Bohun, Humphrey de, 1342
56. Bohun, Humphrey de

57. Bohun, Johanne de, New College
16 R. II.
- *58. Braose, William de, 1301
- *59. Counter Seal
60. Burgh, Hubert de, Chamberlain
to King Henry III., in pos-
session of G. G. George, Esq.
61. Counter Seal
62. Burgh, Hubert de, Justicio of
England, in possession of G.
G. George, Esq., H. III.
63. Counter Seal
64. Burgh, John de, 1442.
- *65. Cantilupe, William, Lord of
Raventhorpe, 1301.
66. Clare, Richard de, Rev. J. M.
Traherne, M.A., F.S.A., 1150
67. Clare, Gilbert de, New Coll.
Oxon, 1220
68. Counter Seal
69. Clare, Gilbert de, Joan wife of,
1230
70. Clare, Richard de, 1240
71. Counter Seal
72. Clare, Gilbert de, Record Office,
19 E. I.
73. Counter Seal
74. Clare, Elizabeth, Lady of
- †75. Cranleigh, John, 18 R. II.
- †76. Dennys, Gilbert, 9 H. V.
77. Ebroicensis, Ludovicus Comes
de, 1303, from a deed in pos-
session of Dr. Nichol, of Swan-
sea, a deed of affiance between
Edward Prince of Wales, son
of Edward I. of England, and
Madame Isabel, daughter of
Phillip I. of France, dated
Paris, 20th May, A.D. 1303
78. Counter Seal
79. and 80. Seal and Counter Seal
from the above deed, Nos. 77-8
81. Eleanor, first wife of E. I., Mer-
ton Coll. Oxon
82. Counter Seal
83. Fitz-Alan, Richard, Shrewsbury
Deeds, 1318
84. Fitz-Alan, Henry, 1543, in pos-
session of W. W. E. Wynne,
Esq.
- *85. Fitz-Reginald, John, Lord of
Blakeney, 1301
- *86. Fitz-Warine, Fulke, Lord of
Whittington, 1301
- †87. Francis, John, 1150
88. Gadarn, Hawys, daughter and
heirss of Owen ap Gruffith,
1301, silver Matrix found at
Oswestry 1852; in possession
of — Penson, Esq., Chester
- †89. Gay, Capellanus John, 1347
90. Glendower, Owen
91. Counter Seal
92. Glendower, Owen, Private Seal of
- *93. Grey, Reginald de, Lord of
Ruthyn, 1301
- †94. Gamage, William de Coyty,
1411
- *95. Hastings, John, Lord of Ber-
gavenny, 1301
- *96. Counter Seal
- †97. Hugh, Thomas, Rector of Icol-
ston, 43, E. III.
- †98. Hyei, Thomas, 30 E. III.
99. Isabella, First Queen of King
John, Rev. J. M. Traherne,
M.A.
100. Isabella, second Queen of King
John
101. Lancaster, Edmund de, Lord of
Monmouth, in possession of
G. G. George, Esq., 53 H.
III.
102. Lancaster, Edmund de, Lord of
Monmouth, 1276, in pos-
session of G. G. George, Esq.,
Monmouth
103. Lancaster, Edmund de, Lord of
Monmouth, in possession of
G. G. George, Esq., of Mon-
mouth
104. Lancaster, John of Gaunt, Duke
of, 40 E. III., Trin. Hall,
Camb.
105. Lancaster, John of Gaunt, Duke
of, 1362
106. Lancaster, Henry, Duke of,
Trin. Hall, Camb., 43 E. III.
107. Lancaster, Henry, Duke of,
Trin. Hall, Camb., 14 R. II.
108. Maelor, founder of Vale Crucis
Abbey, in possession of W.
W. E. Wynne, Esq., 1220
109. Maelor, founder of Vale Crucis,
Abbey, in possession of W.
W. E. Wynne, Esq.
110. Mansel, Sir Edward, Rev. J.
M. Traherne, M.A., F.S.A.
- †111. Mansel, Sir Thomas, knight,
1612

- †112. Mansel, Sir Thomas, *temp.* Anne
 *113. Marshall, William, Lord of Hengham, 1301
 *114. Mohun, John de, Lord of Dunsterre, 1301
 *115. Mont, Hermer Ralph, Earl of Gloucester and Hereford, 1301
 *116. Counter Seal
 *117. Montalt, Robert de, Lord of Hawarden, 1301
 118. Mortimer, Roger, 1289
 *119. Mortimer, Edmund, Lord of Wigmore, 1301
 *120. Mortimer, Roger de, Lord of Penllyn, 1301
 121. Mortimer, Edward, Winchester College Deeds, 2 E. III.
 122. Mortimer, Edward, 1372, Chapter House, Westminster
 123. Owen, John, Admiral of North Wales
 †124. Pembroke, Henry, Earl of, 16 Elizabeth
 †125. Counter Seal
 126. Penrice, Sir John, 1394, Rev. J. M. Traherne, M.A., F.S.A.
 *127. Plantagenet, Henry de Lancaster, Lord of Monmouth, 1301
 *128. Plantagenet, Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, 1301
 129. Counter Seal
 130. Pembroke, Mary de St. Paul, Countess of, Deed in Pemb. Coll., Cam., 1343
 131. Paul, Mary de St., Private Seal of Pembroke College Deeds
 †132. Pauncefort, Imboldus de Crickhowell, 48 E. III.
 *133. Payne, Fitz-Robert, Lord of Lammer, 1301
 †134. Rees ap Thomas, 9 H. VII.
 135. Spencer, Elizabeth de la, wife of Edward, Lord of Glamorgan, New Coll. Oxon, 11 R. II.
 †136. Stafford, Edmund, Lord, 1301
 †137. Stanvil, Johannes de, 1280
 †138. Stradling, Sir John, 8 H. IV.
 †139. Stradling, Sir Edward, 31 H. VI.
 140. Tankerville, Edmund, 1447
 †141. Thomas, William, Armiger
 *142. Tony, Robert de, Lord of Castro-Matill, 1301
 †143. Turberville, Gilbert
 144. Valence, William de, 1250
 *145. Valence, Aymer de, Lord of Montiniaco, 1301
 *146. Verdon, Theobald de Webbele, 1301
 *147. Counter Seal
 148. }
 149. } Wynne Family, Seals of
 150. }
 151. Castle-Morlais, Matrix found at, in possession of G. T. Clark, Esq.
 152. Llantwit, Matrix found at, Rev. J. M. Traherne
 †153. Detached Seal
 154. St. Asaph, Chapter Seal
 155. St. Asaph, Anian, Bishop of, Architectural Society's Museum, Oxon, 1268
 156. St. Asaph, Signet of John, Bishop of, New Coll. Oxon, 1441
 157. St. Asaph, William, Bishop of, 1594
 158. St. Asaph, William, Bishop of, 1603
 159. St. Asaph, Thomas, Bishop of, 1859
 160. St. Asaph, Chancellor of
 161. St. Asaph, Chancellor of
 162. St. Asaph, Probate Court
 163. Bangor, Chapter Seal
 164. Bangor, Lewis, Bishop of, 1405
 165. Bangor, Christopher, Bishop of, 1850
 166. Bangor, Christopher, Bishop of
 167. Bangor, Grammar School
 168. Bangor, Grammar School
 169. Bangor, Chancellor of
 170. Bangor, Chancellor of
 171. Bangor, Chancellor of
 172. St. David's, Henry, Bishop of, 1400
 173. St. David's, William, Bishop of, 1536
 174. St. David's, Robert, Bishop of, 1549
 175. St. David's, Adam, Bishop of, 1715
 176. St. David's, Official Seal for
 177. St. David's, Vicars General
 178. Eweny, Prior of
 179. Llandaff, Chapter Seal
 180. Counter Seal, in possession of Thomas Wakeman, Esq.

181. Llandaff Chapter Seal
182. Llandaff, Nicholas, Bishop of, 1513
183. Llandaff, William, Bishop of in possession of Thos. Wake-man, Esq., 1219
184. Counter Seal
185. Llandaff, Henry, Bishop of, 1193
186. Llandaff, John, Bishop of, 1396
187. Llandaff, Thomas, Bishop of, Matrix in British Museum, 1398
188. Lantarnam Abbey
189. Margam, Abbey
190. Margam, Conan, Abbot of
191. Merioneth, Archdeacon of
192. Talley Abbey
193. Tintern Abbey
194. Counter Seal
195. Tintern Abbey
- † 196. Unknown Conventual Seal
197. Aberavon Town Seal
198. Aberavon Town Seal
199. } Impressions from the Mace
200. } of Aberavon
201. Brecon Town Seal
202. Beaumaris Town Seal
203. Caerleon, Mayor of
204. Caermarthen Staple, British Museum, E. I.
205. Counter Seal
206. Caermarthen, New Customsfor, British Museum, E. I.
207. Caermarthen Town Seal
208. Caermarthen Town Seal
209. Caermarthen Town Seal
210. Cardiff Town Seal
211. Cardiff, Port of
212. Cardiff, Brotherhood of the Holy Trinity
213. Caernarvon Town Seal
214. Caernarvon Town Seal
215. Caernarvon, Mayor of
216. Conway Town Seal
217. Conway Town Seal
218. Cowbridge Town Seal
219. Flint Town Seal
220. Harlech Town Seal
221. Haverfordwest Town Seal
222. Counter Seal
223. Kenfig Town Seal, circa 1200
224. Kenfig Town Seal
225. Kenfig Town Seal
226. Kidwelly Town Seal
227. Loughor Town Seal
228. Loughor Town Seal
229. Monmouth Town Seal
230. Montgomery Town Seal, 1293
231. Neath Town Seal
232. Neath Town Seal
233. Neath Port Seal, 1515
234. Neath Port Seal
235. Neath, Abbot of, Rev. H. H. Knight, Neath
236. Neath Abbey, Rev. H. H. Knight, Neath
237. Newhaven Harbour
238. Rhuddlan Town Seal, in possession of W. Hughes, Esq., Rhyl
239. Southberry Port Seal
- † 240. Swansea Town Seal
241. Swansea Town Seal
242. Swansea Town Seal
243. Swansea Town Seal
244. Swansea Town Seal
245. Swansea Town Seal
246. Swansea Town Seal
247. Swansea Town Seal
248. Swansea Town Seal
249. Swansea Town Seal
250. Swansea, Town Clerk
251. Swansea, Port of
252. Swansea, Port of
253. Swansea Harbour
254. Swansea Dock
- † 255. Swansea, St. David's Hospital
- † 256. Swansea, Hugo Gore, D.D., Bishop of Waterford, and founder of the Free Grammar School
257. Tenby Town Seal
258. Counter Seal
259. Tenby, Mayor of
260. Welshpool Town Seal
261. Llanvair Grange, Matrix found at
262. Caerleon, Matrix found at
263. Montacute, William, 11 R. II.
264. Pole, William de la
265. Valence, Aymer de, 17 E. II.
266. Counter Seal, from a deed in possession of John Fenton, Esq.
267. Caermarthen Town Seal
268. Cardigan Town Seal
269. Counter Seal
270. Mayor of Cardigan

ON THE MILITARY ARCHITECTURE OF WALES.

THE military architecture of ancient Wales rests, with some other Cambrian glories, for its evidences, chiefly upon the tales recorded in the *Mabinogion*, and the buildings seen occasionally, by uncritical eyes, engulfed in the crystal depths of Llyn Safadddu. We are told indeed

“ ——— a little while
Before that Merlin died, he did intend
A brazen wall in compass to compile
About Caer-Merdin ——— ”

But these intentions were frustrated by the abstraction of the great necromancer and engineer, though his preparations are reputed still to be going forward beneath his hill by Caermarthen.

In far later days, and upon the far less poetical authority of *Domesday Book*, we learn that Hereford was a walled town in the days of the Confessor; but with this border exception, Wales, before the invasions of the Normans, does not appear to have presented any tangible examples of military architecture, unless indeed the remains of the Roman stations may be regarded as such. The Welsh, previous to the twelfth century, held their country against the Saxons, as they had for a time held it against the Romans, by the advantage of ground; but although they knew how to strengthen a natural position by a bank of earth and a corresponding ditch, and in some cases by a wall of rude dry masonry, these defences, of which many remain, do not rise in execution to architectural structures, or in scientific arrangement to works of castrametation. They are the means by which mountain tribes have ever defended their country, and by the aid of which they have often beat off an enemy equal to themselves in courage, and far superior in numbers, discipline, and the appliances of war.

These intrenchments still crown many a hill top and point of vantage throughout the Principality. They are, as might be expected, more frequent and of larger area

on the English frontier, but they are also found along the sea coast, and in the interior of the country, and were, no doubt, in many cases constructed and employed during the fierce intestine wars which were continually carried on among the Welsh tribes, and to which invaders have ever owed much of their success.

These earthworks, however, exhibit internal evidence that they are due neither to one age nor one people, a conclusion corroborated from other sources. From these we should expect to find defences erected by the earlier Celts against succeeding immigrants, by the Celts generally against the Romans, by the Romans during their invasion and tenure of the country, by the Celts, after the departure of the Romans, against the Saxons, Danes, and piratical invaders, by these invaders to cover their own landings and embarkations, and a few works perhaps, of a later date, may be attributed to the sharp contests between the Normans and the Welsh.

It is probable that a careful examination of these earthworks, and of the sepulchral mounds often connected with them, would throw much light upon their age, and upon the people to whom they are due. It is already known that the British works may be distinguished, generally, by their irregular figure, adapted to the circumstances of the ground, by their position on the summits of hills, so as to guard against surprise, and give a distant view of the enemy, and by the absence of such roads as would allow wheel carriages to reach their interior. These camps are usually contained within banks of earth or loose stone, though sometimes they are encompassed by rude thick walls, without mortar, and containing in their substance hollow cells (*cyttiau*) or hovels for the people. Such are to be seen at Carn Goch, near Llandovery, upon Penmaen-mawr, at Tre-yr-Caeri on the Eifl in Caernarvon, and in some other places in North Wales.

No doubt in this, as in so many other questions of Celtic antiquities, much information would be gained by an examination into the early camps and earthworks of Ireland.

Interspersed with the British earthworks are several of a different class, placed either on the plain, or on high table-land, or near water, regular and usually rectangular in figure, connected with great roads, and presenting to the critical eye the well-known indications of Roman military skill. As, however, the remains of the Roman occupation of Wales will occupy a distinct section of this volume, it is unnecessary to pursue the subject further here.

The military earthworks of Wales and its borders up to the Severn and the Dee, including those of every age, are very irregularly disposed. Altogether there are of them about 609, of which Pembroke contains 112, Cardigan 79, Montgomery 55, Caernarvon 43, Monmouth 48, and Glamorgan 40. Some of the finest and most perfect are to be found in Herefordshire and Shropshire, and of these some have been attributed to the Welsh during their struggles under Caradoc (Caractacus) against the Romans under Ostorius Scapula.

Taking the general distribution of the camps from the north downwards, there are but few in the body of Anglesey, but they lie more closely along the neighbourhood of the Menai Strait, corresponding to others upon the opposite shore of Arvon. There are several upon the headland of Caernarvon, fringing the sea-coast, some about the mouth of the Conwy river, and many, and of great strength, upon the high land between the Vale of Clwyd and the estuary of the Dee. Merioneth, though extending across from the Severn to the bay of Cardigan, contains but few camps, and those chiefly on the upper Dee between Corwen and Bala, about Towyn, and along the shore to the marshes of the Dovey. In parts of Montgomery they lie thickly posted, especially upon the Vyrnwy and the Upper Severn. The camps of Radnor are chiefly upon the English border, about Knighton, and in the valley of the Ithon. Those of Cardigan are posted in two parallel lines, one at the foot of the hills from Yspytty-Ystwith, by Tregaron and Lampeter, towards Newcastle-Emlyn, the other along the

shores of the bay about Aberystwyth, and very thickly from Aberaeron to Strumble Head.

Pembroke is dotted all over with camps and other earthworks, appearing with especial frequency upon the seaward flanks of the Preseleu range, and along the deep indentations of the coast from Strumble and St. David's Heads to St. Bride's Bay and Milford Haven.

The southern counties of Caermarthen and Glamorgan show, in proportion to their areas, but few camps, and scarcely any along the shore, nor are there many in Brecknock or Monmouth.

It is not improbable that most of the larger border camps were the work, not of the Welsh, but of invaders, who, marching in large bodies, required considerable space, and commanded abundance of labour. They are probably due to the same race of men who constructed that long range of magnificent earthworks which crown the heights and spurs of the Cotteswold, from the Stratford Avon to that of Bath and Bristol, looking proudly over the fertile vale of the Severn, and menacing it with conquest and subjection.

One of the first acts of the Conqueror, on obtaining possession of England, was to provide for the defence of the Welsh border by the creation of Marcher-Lordships and by a chain of castles extending from Gloucester upon the Severn to Chester upon the Dee.

No sooner, however, were the Lords of the Marches established in their new fiefs than they began to contemplate the conquest of Wales, and to regard their castles as bases of military operations. Sometimes their attacks were mere border raids, led by petty barons, but more frequently they were of a general character, and supported by the principal Lords Marchers, and often by the sovereign in person, when they were conducted with due regard to system.

The plan was to penetrate by the valleys and more open country, and at certain points to erect castles, strong enough to resist an ordinary attack, and often

capacious enough to contain men and stores sufficient to reinforce troops in the field, or to receive them when worsted.

Gloucester and Chester, from a remote period places of great frontier importance, and Shrewsbury, a site of great natural security, were fortified, the first by the Conqueror himself, and the other two by two of his most powerful barons and kinsmen, Hugh, surnamed the Wolf, Count Palatine of Chester, and Roger, Earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury, and head of the great house of Montgomery. To clear the ground for Gloucester Castle, it is recorded in *Domesday* that sixteen houses were removed. Shrewsbury is also one of the forty-nine castles mentioned in that record, which describes Chester as a walled town. These greater fortresses were connected by the inferior, but still important, strongholds of Richard's-Castle, Tenbury, Ludlow, Stoke-Castle, Middle-Castle, and, a little later, of Holt, in Bromfield.

Subordinate to, but in advance of, the main line, were the castles of Chepstow or Striguil mentioned in *Domesday*, Weobly, Monmouth, Hereford, Croft, Wigmore with its dependencies of Lingen, Brampton-Bryan, Hopton, and New Radnor, the old Fitz-Alan seat of Colunwy or Clun, Bishops'-Castle, the More, Knockyn, built by the Lords Strange, Oswestry, Chirk, Caergwrle, Hawarden, Euloe, the very strong castle of Mold the work of Eustace de St. Omer, Halkin and Flint, all or nearly all of Norman foundation, and erected within half a century of the conquest.

The reigns of William Rufus and Henry I. were exceedingly productive of castles. Matthew Paris speaks of 1115 "castella adulterina," or small unlicensed castles, as having been pulled down early in the twelfth century, no doubt in consequence of a treaty between Stephen and Henry II. It is probable that during those reigns many such castellets were built on the Welsh border, though it is scarcely probable that they were in the number referred to, or that any sovereign would agree to their destruction in the immediate presence of a very .

watchful enemy. Most of the border castles were, however, strong, of large size, in the hands of great nobles, and placed in country more or less open, and therefore favourable to the employment of cavalry, and to disciplined movements. The Lords Marchers, the feudal suzerains of these castles, and often their actual owners, were a very powerful body. They had profited by the insecure character of their territory to acquire almost regal privileges. The Earl of Shrewsbury, and Arnulph his son, were in rebellion against Henry I. as early as 1100; and, on the whole, the arms of the Marchers were employed nearly as often against their sovereign as against the Welsh; nor was their power broken down until the reign of Edward I.

Contemporary with many of these march fortresses, or closely following upon them, were a number of castles still further advanced into the country, and far within the contested soil.

Such were the castles, the footsteps of the Norman, extending along a line of 130 miles, from Chepstow, the palace fortress of the De Clares, by Caldecot, Caerleon, a Domesday castle on a Roman foundation, Newport, Cardiff, Llantrissant, Ogmere, Newcastle, Coyty, Neath, Swansea, Llwchwr, Kidwelly, the work of De Londres, Llanstephan, Caermarthen, Llaugharne, and Narberth, to Pembroke and Haverford, commanding the strong positions, the mouths and fords of the rivers, and the inlets of the sea, and thus securing the admission of supplies by that element, and an undisturbed passage from Bristol and Gloucester towards Ireland.

Springing out from this grand line of south-western communication were castles, again subordinate, along the lines of the principal valleys, by which the main line might otherwise have been, as indeed it occasionally was, outflanked from the hills. Thus upon Chepstow-on-the-Wye rested St. Briavel's commanding the Forest of Dean, Trelech, Monmouth at the confluence of the Monnow, the De Clare Castle of Goderich with its square Norman keep, Ruardean, Penyard, Wilton, Hereford, Castleton,

Clifford's Castle, Ewyas mentioned in Domesday, Hay, Bronllys, Builth and Rhayader.

Between the Wye and the Usk, within a fertile and pleasant country, stood the detached stronghold of Pembridge, the three castles of Wentwood Skenfrith, Whitecastle and Oldcastle; Grosmont, Kilpeck and Ewyas-Harold, securing the communication between Chepstow, Monmouth and Hereford; Dingeston, Raglan a later castle but possibly on an earlier site; and nearer to the sea, and for the defence of individual properties, Dinham, Llanvair, Llanvaches, Pencoed, Penhow the lowly cradle of the house of Seymour, and Bishopston.

Above Newport the Usk was guarded by the Norman additions to Caerleon, by Llangibby, Usk, Abergavenny, Crickhowell, Tretower, Bwlch-y-Dinas, Blaenllyfni, Penkelly and Brecknock with its outlying castellets at Blaen-Camlais, Castell-ddu by Senny-bridge, Trecastle, and Castell-Madoc on the Honddu.

These castles on the Upper Wye and Upper Usk and their tributaries, were founded for the most part under the auspices of Bernard Newmarch, who, about 1096, invaded these districts, slew Rhys ap Twdwr and Bleddyn ap Maenarch their native guardians, built Brecknock Castle from the spoils of the Roman Bannium, and parcelled out his new possessions among fifteen great feudatories, who continued to pay service to his son-in-law, Milo, Earl of Hereford, and their successors the De Braoses and the Cantelupes.

On the Ebbw, a less important stream, were Greenfield and Rogerston Castles, near Tredegar; and on the Rhymny, though not until late in the thirteenth century, the gigantic fortress of Caerphilly.

The valley of the Taff, after escaping from the mountains of Glamorgan, was guarded by the regular Norman fortress of Cardiff, and its outlying tower of Whitchurch, by the episcopal castle at Llandaff, and by the stronghold of Castell Coch, placed on an eminence in the gorge of the valley. Twenty miles higher up, amidst the sources of the Taff and the Neath, at the apex of the

triangle between those rivers, was the Edwardian castle of Morlais.

The vale of Glamorgan, that smiling and sunny tract between the Taff and the Neath, the mountains and the sea, where "the wines were celebrated, the wives were honoured and the walls were white," was guarded with a jealousy equal to its value, being studded with about twenty-four castles and castellets, besides its frontier fortresses of Cardiff, Llantrissant, and Neath.

Of these, twelve were the work of the twelve paladins, who, under the leadership of "Fitz-Hamon," won their lands by the sword in 1091, and, with their descendants, long held them by that honourable tenure under the Lords of Cardiff. These castles were, Sully, constructed by Sir Reginald of that name, Penmark, by Sir Gilbert de Umfravile, Fonmon, by Sir John St. John, East Orchard, by Sir Roger Berkerolles, St. George's, by Sir John le Fleming, Peterston, by Sir Peter le Sore, Talavan, by Richard Syward, St. Donat's, by Sir William Stradling, Llanblethian, by Sir Robert St. Quintin, Coyty, by Sir Payn de Turberville, Ogmore, by Sir William de Londres, and Neath, by Sir Richard de Granville. Besides these were other castles, of less honour, but equal antiquity. Such were Dinas Powis, founded, at least in its present form, by Sir Milo de Regny, Wrinston or Cwrt-y-Raleigh, by the Raleighs of Nettlecombe, Wenvoe, Barry, St. Fagan's, by Sir Peter le Vele, Cowbridge town, fortified by the Lords of Cardiff, or perhaps by St. Quintin, Llandough, Penlline by the Norrises, Dunraven by the Butlers, Ewenny a fortified monastery, New-castle, Kenfig the property of the Lords of Cardiff, and Beauprè, which though long rebuilt, was until recently possessed by the male descendants of its ancient lords.

As the Neath valley did not open upon any very fertile tract, it was left by the Granvilles to be defended by their castle and walled town of Neath.

Swansea Castle, founded by Henry de Newburgh son of Roger de Bellomont, and Llchwyr Tower, were the gates of Gower, which included the castles of Oyster-

mouth, Pennard, Penrice, and Oxwich, erected under the protection of De Bellomont and his successors, the conqueror and lords of that peninsula.

The Towy, well worthy of defence, and regarded with longing and desperate affection by the excluded Welsh, belonged in great part to the De Clares and Mareschals, as lords under the crown of the Honours of Caermarthen and Cardigan. Its valley was guarded by the castle and walled town of Caermarthen, and higher up by the fortresses of Drysllwyn, Dynevor, and Carreg-Cennen, and still higher up by a tower at Llangattoc. Strong though these defences were, they, with Kidwelly, were not unfrequently taken by the Welsh, whose inroads sometimes amounted to a lengthened occupation of the country.

The Vale of Teivi, even more exposed and almost equally valuable with the Towy, and like it frequently reconquered, was bridled by Newcastle-Emlyn, Kilgerran, and Aberteivi or Cardigan, and adjacent to these by Nevern and Newport. Haverford and Pembroke, the two principal fortresses of the extreme west, were supported, the one by Picton, Walwyn's-Castle and Roche, and the other by Tenby with its castle and walled town, Stackpole, Manorbeer, Carew, Upton, Benton, and Castle Martin.

All this western country was conquered by Earl Roger, who penetrated thither from Shrewsbury, and, placing his son Arnulph at Pembroke, settled the Martins and other Norman Barons, who came by sea, as his vassals. This conquest was confirmed by the De Clares and Mareschals, and the Flemish immigration of 1105; but it was continually retaken by the Welsh, though the persevering and brave Flemings contrived on the whole to retain their footing. The frequency of the castles and fortified buildings shows that the struggle was borne quite as much by the small proprietors as by the lords.

Besides these works of the laity were the walled Close of St. David's, and the episcopal residences of Lamphey and Llawhadden, whose extant gateway still attests the

magnificence of Antony Bec, pronounced "the maist pround and maisterful Bushopp in the kingdom."

Besides all these military buildings, South Wales presents also a class of structures not unknown in England and upon her Scottish border, and intended to subserve a military with an ecclesiastical purpose. These are church towers of a well marked military type, intended for the protection of the English or Flemish peasants against any sudden and temporary inburst of the Welsh. Of these there are several in Monmouthshire, more in Glamorgan, chiefly in Gower, and very many in the Flemish part of Pembrokeshire. They have been described and discussed by Mr. Freeman, with that mixture of antiquarian knowledge and sound sense which characterizes his writings, and which is by no means too common on the western bank of the Severn.

Middle Wales was the peculiar care of the three Norman Earls of Shrewsbury of the house of Montgomery, who imposed upon a part of it the indignity of their name, and attacked the Welsh from their old royal seat of Pengwern, transformed into the Norman castle of Shrewsbury. There, protected by the circling arms of the Severn, Earl Roger built or rebuilt the castle, and founded an abbey, and thence he invaded Powis, leaving his successors to establish its castle, founded Montgomery town, called from his lieutenant Tre-Ffaldwin, and its castle, mentioned in *Domesday*; and, although he died in 1094, had found means to penetrate by Cardigan to Pembroke on the south, and on the north to found Ystrad-Meyric upon the Rhydol, and Aberystwyth Castle at the confluence of that stream with the Ystwyth and the sea. These conquests were confirmed and extended by his sons, Hugh Goch, the second, and Robert de Belesme, the last earl, the founder of Bridgenorth Castle, who died about 1102. After his death Gilbert Strongbow rebuilt the castles of Aberystwyth and Cardigan, and, for a time, completed the conquest of South Wales. The power of these great earls may be estimated by the fact that among their adjacent and inferior barons appear the

names of Hastings and Talbot, of Ralph Mortimer in Elvel, and Hugh de Lacy in Ewyas.

North Wales, being more mountainous, and containing fewer fertile tracts than the south, was both more difficult to attack, and presented less to tempt cupidity. Here, moreover, the strength of the Welsh people was gradually concentrated. North Wales was, however, invaded in 1096, by the combined forces of Earl Roger, and Hugh the Fat, Earl of Chester, who penetrated to Anglesey, and built the tower of Aber-Llienawc, near Menai, which, however, they failed to retain. The Earls of Chester obtained permanent possession of the March of Tegengel, the tract between the Conwy and the Dee, but with this important exception, but little progress was made during the eleventh and twelfth centuries. The border castles of Chirk, Wrexham, Caergwrle, Hawarden, Holt, Flint, and Trefynnon or St. Winifred, formed a sufficient defensive line, and supported Dinas-Bran on the Dee, Ruthyn, Denbigh, and Rhuddlan a Domesday castle, in the Vale of Clwyd, and Gannoc or Diganwy, at the mouth of the Conwy, an old Welsh work destroyed by lightning it is said in 809, but rebuilt 1209 by the Earl of Chester, and around which Henry III. and his invading army encamped in 1245. It was not until late in the thirteenth century, when Edward Longshanks was firmly seated on his throne, that he was able to direct his undisturbed energies against the Prince of Snowdon, and, after three great and general insurrections, to reign paramount in Wales. The difficulties of the undertaking are sufficiently attested by the strong and stately castles of Conway, Beaumaris, Caernarvon, Harlech, and Criccaeth, with which that prudent monarch thought it necessary to secure his conquest.

The dates of the foundations of but few of the Welsh castles are precisely known, and those recorded in the chronicles are but seldom supported by the internal evidence of the existing buildings. In England, the occasions on which the chief tenants of the crown, usually the lords of the larger castles, came under the cogni-

zance of the sovereign, were so numerous, and so regularly recorded, either on a "*quo warranto*," a "*licentia crenellare*," a grant of livery, or an "*Inquisitio post mortem*," that it is seldom difficult to arrive at the date of foundation, and subsequent history, of a castle. In Wales, where the king's writ did not run, and where the records of the marcher chanceries have all, or nearly all, been destroyed, but little accurate knowledge can be recovered. The Welsh castles were, no doubt, in most instances, originally built by the first invading Norman settlers; but they were so frequently taken and retaken, burned and rebuilt, by the conflicting parties, that even the architectural testimony of each building, which in the absence of records is often decisive, seldom shows more than the date of the latest reconstruction, usually not later than the reign of Edward II. Of some few castles, such as Caerphilly, Caerdiff, Hereford, in the south, and the Caernarvonshire castles in the north, the dates are well known, as well as the fact that they did not replace any earlier structures, or at least any of importance.

Many of the smaller, and some of the larger, castles seem to have been hastily built, and to have been a constant and heavy source of expense in repairs. Even the border castle of Bridgenorth appears to have been always under repair, and, as early as 1281, to have been internally in a ruinous state; and the copious and accurate researches of Mr. Hartshorne show how great were the current expenses of the fabrics of Caernarvon and Conway.

The Welsh castles were not often seats of baronies, and were more frequently inhabited by a castellan, or constable, than by the lord. During the long and internally peaceful reign of Edward III., to whose foreign armies the Welsh largely contributed, the castles of the Principality ceased to be of importance, and many fell permanently into decay. Owen Glendower, early in the fifteenth century, has the credit of having destroyed many more; and a greater number still, ceasing, from the union of estates, to be family seats, were either pulled down for

the materials, or converted into farm-houses. Those in or near county towns were often used as prisons, and are so described in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, and some, like Caermarthen and Swansea, are still so degraded. During the great rebellion, such as admitted of being employed as military posts, were occupied either for the king or the parliament, and suffered accordingly, and others were blown up lest they should be so occupied. Since that period, time, weather, and their employment as quarries of squared stone, have nearly completed their destruction; and it is only within the last few years that the public have learned to regard their ruins as objects of interest, and that the owners, urged by public feeling, have in some few cases expended some trifling sums to preserve them.

Appended to these remarks will be found a list, more or less imperfect, of 272 castles, or traces of castles, existing or referred to in records, scattered throughout the Principality, and along the Marches. Such observations as have been gleaned from county histories or antiquarian publications, and seemed at all trustworthy, have been added in a brief form. In the case of some of the larger buildings, a more expanded, but still brief, description will be found.

In this list it will be seen that Glamorgan, only the third county in area, and containing but few camps, is by much the most strongly fortified, containing about 49 fortified buildings, almost wholly in the southern part. Next comes Pembroke, eighth in area, but with 34 castles, and Monmouth and Hereford with 32 each. Cardigan has 22, and Brecknock the fourth, and Caermarthen the largest in area, but 18 each. The remaining counties seem to have contained but very few; Radnor 16, Flint 15, Montgomery 13, Caernarvon and Denbigh 7 each, and 3 in Anglesey.

The superior frequency of the Glamorgan castles was due partly to the fertility of the "Bro" country or vale in which nearly all of them stood, partly to the residence, more or less regular, of the Lords of Cardiff, and to the

close connection they preserved with their chief tenants, and partly to the very dangerous proximity of the mountains. Pembroke was no doubt highly cultivated, and therefore strongly protected by its Flemish tenants, as well as by the great power and martial fame of its earls; and Monmouth and Hereford, rich and valuable districts, were the residence of several great barons. Cardigan was strongly fortified because exposed on the north and north-east to the unconquered inhabitants of Snowdon and Plinlimmon; Brecknock was important as including the Upper Usk; and Caermarthen as containing the meads of the Towy, and completing the communication between Glamorgan and Pembroke.

The Welsh castles and fortified dwellings, though neither so peculiar nor so picturesque as those of Scotland, and very far inferior in historical associations, are not without their points of interest. Some, as Morlais, Llantrissant, Newport, Cardigan, Tenby, were built for military purposes only. Others, as Cardiff, Caerphilly, Kidwelly, Pembroke, and the larger northern castles, were no doubt intended mainly for the defence of the country; but they also contained full accommodations for the residence of the lord, and are peculiarly magnificent in their domestic arrangements. Most of the smaller castles were intended solely for the residence of the owner of the surrounding estate, and were only fortified because the state of the country required it. Had the country always been in a peaceable state, the great castles would not have been built at all, or one or two would have been built as palaces. The small castles would have been built, but in the form of simple residences. Many of the inferior castles include within their walls a larger space than seems suited to the owner's means, or the garrison he was likely to retain; this was no doubt intended to afford a temporary shelter to the tenantry and their flocks, upon any sudden appearance of the Welsh, and until they were driven back by the regular forces of the district.

Though most of the Welsh castles must have been originally of the Norman period, but few exhibit the

usual Norman features of a quadrangular keep and earthen mound, works of a nature so durable that they commonly survive all changes. Such keeps are found at Chepstow, Goderich, Chester, and on a small scale at Ogmores; and there are mounds at Cardiff and Hereford. At Fonmon the existing building seems to be a late Norman keep included in a later shell, but divested of its exterior defences and outworks.

The greater number of the existing buildings are probably of the reign of Henry III., or early in that of Edward I. Some of the grander examples, such as Caerphilly, Kidwelly, Beaumaris, are regularly concentric, and quite equal to anything in England. Others, as Conway, Caernarvon, Caldecot, are a mere inclosure, divided into courts, and contained within curtain walls thickly studded with towers, and broken by regular gate-houses, and having the hall and other buildings disposed against the curtain along the sides of the principal court.

The smaller castles of this type, as Dinas Powis, Penard in Gower, perhaps Whitecastle, and many others, seem to have been a simple inclosed court, with walls from 10 to 30 feet high, mural towers, and a gate-house, but with small permanent accommodation within. The dwellings were chiefly structures of timber placed against the walls, and have in consequence long since disappeared.

When a castle, as Neath, Caernarvon, Newport, and Cardiff, was placed close to a town, it usually formed a part of the circuit of the walls. At Chepstow this does not appear to have been the case.

EARLY BRETON ANTIQUITIES.

THE DEVIL'S HOOF ROCK.

THE range of the Black Mountain (Mene Du), which traverses a portion of Brittany, presents throughout its length certain elevated points, from which may be seen a long series of broken ridges. Although, however, these elevations are dignified with the name of mountains, they are in reality but modest hills, remarkable only for their steep ascent and rugged outlines. That of Toul Laëron (the Robber's Hole), in the commune of Sprezet, situated at the junction of the three departments of Finistère, Morhiban, and Cotes du Nord, one of the most elevated of these mamelons, is connected with the tradition that a Bishop of Quimper was once stopped by robbers near the place—a tradition that seems to have given rise to the name of the spot, the wild and desolate character of which is in keeping. There are no traces of cultivation to be discovered on the sides of the hill, now overgrown with briars and bushes, while the upper parts still retain the remains of that extensive forest which formerly covered the whole range of hills. From the summit of this hill a fine view is obtained of the wild bleak plains of Morhiban, and the smiling and well-wooded country around Carhaix.

But there are other considerations besides that of the picturesque which will attract the archæologist, who, on making his way through bush and gorse, will find, half concealed among the thicket, an enormous schistose rock, commanding the valley through which passes the Roman road from Quimper to Carhaix.

In a kind of fissure, on the north-western face of this rock, is seen a sort of moulding, from four to five inches in diameter, and nearly seven feet high, composed of a series of incised crescents, the convex parts of which are uppermost, twenty seven in number, and not unlike the impression of a horse shoe. On the south face of the rock *did* exist some rude representations of the heavenly

bodies, concentric circles representing the sun, the moon being figured in the form of waving bands, arranged in a circle. Unfortunately, some few years ago, the whole surface of the rock, which is of a slaty character, peeled off, carrying with it these curious figures.

The country people give the following explanation of the figures that remain, and thus legitimately account for its name, "Rocher du pied du Diable."

In the wild country that surrounds the Robber's Hole, a young man, named Jean, was one day searching for his horse, which, contrary to its usual custom, had not returned to the farm. After a long search, despairing of finding the animal, to his great surprise, he discovered it at the outskirts of a wood; and, in spite of the lateness of the hour, did not hesitate to enter the thicket. He soon, however, lost sight of the animal, and, in his eager search, lost also his way, and night came upon him before he could retrace his steps out of the wood.

In this perplexity his imagination recalled to him all the strange stories he had heard at the fireside of the farm, about the hideous dwarfs and mischievous fairies which frequented the spot, and whom he expected every moment to see issuing in troops from their hiding place, and whirl him round in their dances. But, instead of such terrible and hideous beings, to his great astonishment, he saw suddenly before him a White Lady, blooming with youth and beauty, who asked with the sweetest voice, and most encouraging manner, what he was doing there.

Jean explained to the lady his loss and fruitless search, on which, with the most bewitching smile, she said, "Forget your horse; follow me; and if you will render me a service which is in your power, you will be the most fortunate man in the world." Jean readily assented, and she led him in silence across the wood until they came to this particular rock, at the foot of which the earth suddenly opened, and showed a beautiful staircase leading to a palace blazing with light and gold. The descent was soon accomplished, and Jean found himself surrounded with precious stones piled up like heaps of

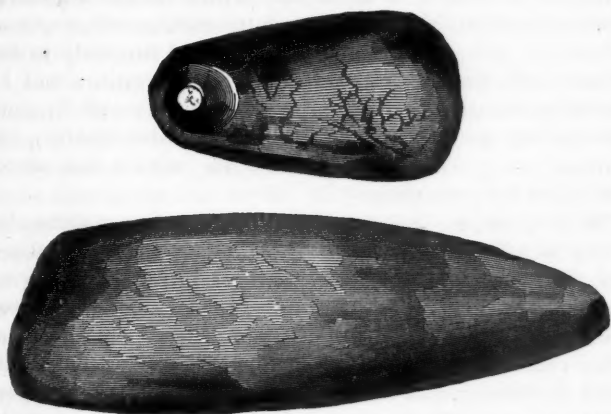
corn in the granary after harvest, and pieces of gold more numerous than the flowers in spring. "All these treasures are yours," said the White Lady, "if you will give me a kiss, when I appear in a form to which I have been condemned for many ages, and which I must retain until some young man consents, by kissing me, to break the charm."

"I will deliver you," said Jean, "under whatever form you appear." The lady thanked him, and retired. In the meantime the young man, as he feasted his eyes on the fascinating heaps of precious stones, and gold pieces, was already congratulating himself upon his good fortune, when his eye caught sight of a viper gliding slowly towards him, and which on reaching him began to twine round his legs, and creep up his body. He still remained motionless; but on the reptile coiling round his neck, and endeavoured to apply its cold, clammy lips to those of Jean, the young man felt his blood freezing in his heart, and, uttering a loud scream, he dashed the animal away from him. Viper, precious stones, gold pieces, palace, all vanished from his eyes, and he found himself sitting on the ground near the rock, close to which he had descended the staircase. While trying to recover his thoughts, to his surprise he saw his horse standing in front of him, and jumped up to catch it, when the beast, erecting its mane, and breathing flames of fire from its distended nostrils, bounded up the perpendicular side of the rock with a thundering clatter, leaving the marks of its shoes, which appeared to be on fire. This explanation is sufficient for the country people. I wish my readers could be as easily satisfied, for I have no other explanation to offer.

There can be no doubt, however, that these figures are the work of man; but whose hand traced them? or to what date are they to be assessed? What is their meaning? These questions I must leave to those who are better able to answer them, and satisfy myself with pointing out that the rude figures formerly existing on the other face of the rock must be intimately connected

with these curious crescents, a circumstance which may, if confirmed by other examples, lead to some rational explanation.

At a few paces from this rock is seen a small eminence, apparently a tumulus, but it is so surrounded with briars and other shrubs, that without a closer examination it is not easy to decide upon its character; but about sixty yards further on, and in the same line, is a rectangular inclosure, defended on the north and south by natural rock, and on the east and west by masses of stone heaped up by man. It is known by the name of Parc ar C'hallaoued (field of the Gauls). On removing a rock in the south-west angle, two stone celts were lately found, one composed of silex, pierced with a hole, as given in the accompanying illustration.



About three or four years ago, two gentlemen of Gourin, named Stenfort, cut into an adjoining tumulus, though not according to the rules usually observed in such operations. They made, however, the discovery of a kind of sarcophagus, about two yards long, and 14 inches broad, the sides of which were formed of small flat stones placed on the ground near each other. The cover was composed of similar stones, placed obliquely two

and two, and supporting each other at an obtuse angle, not very unlike the coved lid of a common stone coffin. This grave contained two femora only, in a tolerably perfect state, the other bones having crumbled into dust. No traces of weapons, ornaments, or vases were found, but several fragments of charcoal were found in the soil composing the tumulus. This sarcophagus was placed at the outer edge of the tumulus, so that one of its extremities had only a few inches of superincumbent soil. A considerable part of this tumulus still remains unexamined, and, if further researches were made, very probably other graves would be discovered.

Monuments of this class are by no means unfrequent in the neighbourhood of Toul Laëron. Besides those I have mentioned, the commune of Sprezet boasts of a tumulus and several dolmens; while in the adjoining commune of St. Hernin is a monument deserving special attention, being unique in Finistère, and probably in the whole of Brittany. It consists of four tumuli, about 12 feet high, situated on a *lande*, called Goarim ar Runiou, or Goarem ar Buchennou (La Garenne des Buttes), the tumuli being arranged in a semicircle, with a distance of 10 yards between each.

It is possible that a complete circle once existed, for the ground where the missing tumuli would have existed now forms a part of the cultivated land of a neighbouring farm. However, there is nothing left of them at present, owing to the general belief among the peasants, that they contain treasures. Each tumulus generally has its own proprietor, but one or two of these is the joint property of more than one person. About a year ago, in company with two friends, I met with great difficulty on the part of the owner, who demanded 600 francs for permission to explore, but who, however, finished by yielding to our promise of two francs and a bottle of wine, if they worked themselves at the digging. I found in the centre of this tumulus, a cist, or sarcophagus, lying north-east and south-west, similar to the one previously mentioned, both as to dimensions and construction. But

whether the monument had been previously examined, or, as there were no signs of any previous disturbance, the weight of superincumbent earth had forced in the covering stone, the interior of the cist was nearly full of earth; nor could we find any bones, or ornaments, such as are frequently found in this kind of grave, but only a considerable quantity of charcoal fragments.

The peculiar arrangement of these four tumuli naturally reminds us of the stone circles common in Wales, parts of Scotland, &c., &c., but of which I do not know a *single example in the whole of Brittany*. However, I have little doubt but that these last are simply places of sepulture, as are those that I have described. It is, I regret, all I can state, (and that is simply my own impression,) for I have not yet had the good fortune of meeting with a spirit complaisant enough to whisper in my ear some of the wonderful things that took place in those mysterious sacred "*enceintes*."

The commune of Saint Gwazec, which also adjoins that of Sprezet, is still more rich in Celtic monuments. In a field called Parc a'r Roch there is a covered alley more than 60 feet long.

In the *landes* and woods, of the names of which I am ignorant, are three alignments, remarkable for the dimensions of the stones, to one of which is attached a tumulus, which has been excavated by the peasants, who have laid bare two distinct chambers.

Nor must I omit to mention a fortified *enceinte*, called Castel Ruffel, situated on an escarped eminence, the highest point in the commune. It is protected by a defence, nearly circular, following the outline of the hill, connected with two demilunes which protected the side easiest of approach. All these defences are formed of blocks of stone, without any mixture of earth or lime. At a distance of some paces from this work, which is probably a Gaulish *oppidum*, is a covered alley, forty feet long, and formed of two rows of stones, inclined against each other. This kind of covered alley, of which some

examples exist near Douarnenez, is rarer than those formed of upright stones, supporting horizontal slabs.

From the summit of Castel Ruffel, the *lande* of St. John, in the commune of Leuhan, is visible, where are two considerable tumuli, between which the Roman Road from Quimper to Carlaix runs. At two hundred paces in the same *lande* is an alignment, now consisting of three stones, only one of which, about 12 feet high, is standing upright. The following account of this stone was given us:—The Lord of Ruffel Castle had a daughter, by no means remarkable as a model of virtue, of which she gave a proof by going off one day with a lover, without bidding her father good-bye. He was preparing to set off in pursuit of the fugitives, but as they had a considerable start, he had only the satisfaction of seeing them crossing the *lande* of St. Jean, on which he took up one of the stone masses that guarded his castle, and threw it after them; but, falling short, it stuck in the ground as it now stands.

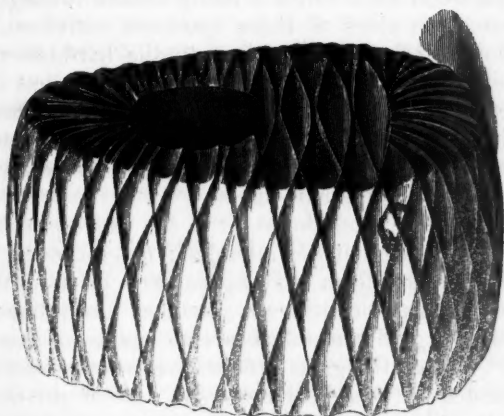
None of the monuments that I have mentioned have, with the exception of Castel Ruffel, been noticed by anyone, and are hardly known except to the immediate neighbours. The brief notice, however, that I have here given of them, may suffice to show that a visit to Toul Laëron, and its neighbouring communes, would repay an archæologist's visit. Besides the attraction of the beauty of its scenery, this district still retains the most ancient popular songs and tales to be found in Brittany; but, unfortunately, it is impossible to travel there without some knowledge of Breton, for very few peasants speak French. Moreover, respectable looking citizens are not always looked on in a pleasant manner. The roads are difficult to make out, and there is a considerable chance of losing oneself, without the satisfactory compensation of meeting, as Jean did, with a White Lady.

R. F. LE MEN.

CARVED STONE HAMMER.

THE accompanying cut gives an accurate representation of the very curious stone celt lately exhibited in the Temporary Museum, at Bangor.

It was found by a labourer, in grubbing up a wood on the Maesmore estate, near Corwen, about twenty years ago, since which time it had remained in the hands of the finder, until last year it became the property of myself.



The material of which it is composed is a dusky white chalcedony, and of such extreme hardness that it is almost impossible to make the slightest scratch upon it with an ordinary penknife. Its weight is ten ounces and a half, and its dimensions in length, depth, and greatest breadth are respectively, two and a half, two, and one and a half inches.

On a reference to the illustration, the character of the ornament will be clearly understood. It bears no resemblance to the patterns frequently found on bronze celts, very rarely on stone ones, and though it cannot be termed very artistic, yet it has been evidently worked out with great care and regularity, and, considering the hardness

of the stone, must have cost a considerable amount both of time and labour. It is, moreover, hardly possible to conceive how it could have been done so well without metal tools, and those too of the hardest kind; for that such have been employed may be inferred from the manner in which the hole has been drilled. In ordinary examples, as is well known, the perforation is effected by the borer being worked round successively on each face to half the thickness of the stone, so that the two apertures either meet in the centre, or are separated by a slight partition wall, which is easily broken through. In such cases the sides of these apertures converge, in a greater or less degree, according to the hardness of the stone, or the care and labour of the operator; but in this instance this convergence almost, if not entirely, vanishes, as if the hole had been drilled in the ordinary manner of the present day. If so, the drill must apparently have been formed of some hard metal.

There may be some doubt as to the exact purpose for which this implement was intended; for, although it has undoubtedly the form and appearance of an ordinary hammer, it was evidently not intended for ordinary use as a hammer, and certainly bears no marks of any such usage. If such things as processional or sacrificial hammers existed in Druidical mysteries, one might imagine it may have been once the property of a real Archdruid; but the extreme rarity of such ornamented stone implements does not allow us to assume the existence of such sacrificial hammers. It may, however, be an implement of war—a kind of mace, such as a Celtic chief might have wielded—or, if not so well fitted for that purpose, might have been a portion of the royal insignia. A third conjecture is, that it was the central pendant of a large necklace; but its size and weight are opposed to such an explanation, nor were any other portions of the supposed necklace found, to say nothing of other objections. Nor again is it likely that it was intended for a counterpoise, or any other weight, as suggested by others. All that we can say of it is, that it is a stone hammer, but for

what use intended it is doubtful. It is, at any rate, a very singular specimen—if not unique—of its class. If such is the case, it is curious that this is the second occasion on which the county of Merioneth has produced an unique article; the first being the iron celt found on the Berwyn mountains, still retaining a portion of its oaken shaft, and at present in the British Museum, to which it was given by the owner, F. R. West, Esq., of Ruthin Castle, at the request of the Association.¹

E. L. B.

PARDON TO RYS AP GRUFFITH AP ARON, OF
PENIARTH, AND OTHERS.

(From the original, or a very early copy, at Peniarth.)

Be hyt knowyn to all maner men that William lord Herbert and of Pembrock Justice to our Souerayn lord Kinge Edward iiiijth yn Southwalles and Northwalles hath pardoned Rys ap Gruffith ap Aron, Llewelyn ap Ieuan ap Ywain, Ieuan ap Llewelyn Gwith, Thomas ap Ieuan ap Gruffith, Madoc ap Eignion, Llewelyn ap Gruffith ap Ieuan ap David ap Grono, Howel ap Howel ap Edneved, Howel ap Llewelyn ap Edneved, John ap David ap Madoc, Howel ap Ieuan ap Ieuan Lloyt, Ieuan ap Eignion ap Ieuan ap Eignion, David ap Madoc ap David Bwl, Gruffid ap Llewelyn ap Gruffith Lloyt, David ap Ieuan ap David Bwl, Howel ap Medyn, Ieuan ap Dycus ap David, Gruffith ap David ap y Goff, Gruffith ap Ieuan ap David Twppa, Ieuan ap Eignion ap David Twppa, David ap Dyo ap David Twppa, Ieuan ap Llewelyn ap Cadwalader, Ieuan ap Howel ap Medyn, Gruffith ap David ap Ieuan Wyth, David ap Ieuan ap Llewelyn ap Cadwalader, of the Comot of Talpont in the schir of Meryoneth, of all Manner tresons, felonys, trespass, and all othir offences donne be them or be any of them befor the dat of this bille, acordng with the excepcions in the Articles of the sayd lord's proclamation be Auctorite of a Comission direct be our sayd Souerayn lord theking to the sayd lord Herbert. Wryttyn the xxvij. day of August the viij. yer of the reyn of our Sayd Souerayn lord

T. Wellm̃s C. of Hardlagh.

¹ A second instance of an iron celt, or axe, with part of the wooden handle in it, has recently come to my knowledge. If I am not mistaken, it is in the collection of John Hughes, Esq., of Gwerclas.
—ED. ARCH. CAMB.

(*Indorsed*)—Ad petitionem Meuric Vaughan de Nanne in Comitatu Merioneth concessum.

It was long after King Edward the Fourth had succeeded in seating himself on the throne of England, that the whole of North Wales could be brought into subjection to the House of York. David ap Ievan ap Eignion, who had been appointed constable of Harlech Castle by King Henry VI., and others, mostly kinsmen to the constable, continued to hold it till the year 1468, though an Act of Parliament had been passed, declaring that all those would be reputed traitors who did not deliver up the castle by the 2nd February, 1462; and another Act, requiring its surrender by the 23rd May, 1465.

Also, in the sixth year of Edward IV., certain captains of the Lancastrian faction wasted with fire and sword, the suburbs of the town of Denbigh, and one of these captains is stated to have kept the hundred of Nantconwy for fifteen years against the king.

Such being the state of the country, William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, and Sir Richard Herbert, his brother, in 1468, were dispatched by Edward to reduce these Welsh rebels.

The cruelties perpetrated on that occasion seem to have exceeded what was common even in that age of cruelty; for we find that "the Earle did execute his chardges to the full, as witnesseth this Welsh rime," of which the following is a translation:—"At Harlech and Denbigh every house was in flames, and Nantconwy in cinders; 1400 from our Lord, and sixty and three."¹

The result of this was such as might have been anticipated. We find Sir John Wynn, in his history of the Gwydir family, speaking of the state of the districts where these events occurred, after the expedition, as "Earle Herbert's Desolation."

The siege of Harlech was intrusted by the Earl to Sir Richard Herbert. Upon a summons to surrender being sent to the constable, David ap Ievan, who had

¹ See History of the Gwydir Family, pages 76, 87, 90, 96, 134, 8vo. edition.

been a soldier in the wars in France, replied that he had kept a castle in France so long that he made the old women in Wales talk of him, and that he would keep this castle so long that he would make the old women in France talk of him.²

The attempt to reduce the fortress was found by Herbert so ineffectual, that at last he obtained the surrender of it, only upon composition, and upon terms not unfavourable to the Welsh commander.

It was, doubtless, for their having been implicated in the stand which was at this time made for King Henry VI., that the pardon to Rys ap Gruffith ap Aron, and those associated in it with him, was granted. In the Acts of Parliament above referred to, the names of the defenders of Harlech Castle are given, and though neither the name of Rys ap Gruffith, nor of any of those mentioned in the pardon, there occur, yet it may be stated that the name of Griffith Vychan ap Griffith ap Eignion, who it will be seen was one of the "tutores" in Rys's will,³ appears in the first of these Acts.

In the Hengwrt MS., No. 85, called "Y Llyfr Gwyn," is a statement of the numbers and cost of the soldiers engaged in Lord Pembroke's expedition. This, no doubt, will be interesting to some of the readers of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, and it is subjoined.

A° 1468. y daeth arglwydd Herbert i Wynedd dan ladd a llosgi a chodi dyfawr dreth ar bob Cwmwd y Gwynedd ar Gymwd o Penllyn.

vj. gwyr.....	x ^{li} bob gwr....	60. ^{li}	} 538. 16. 8.
vj. gwyr.....	vij ^{li} bob vn....	48. ^{li}	
vj. g.....	vj ^{li} xij ^s iij ^d ...	40.	
vij. g.....	v ^{li} vj ^s vij ^d	37. 6. 8.	
xij. g.....	v ^{li} bob vn.....	60.	
xxiij. g.	ij ^{li} vj ^s vij ^d	80.	
xxv. g.	ij ^{li} xij ^s iij ^d	66. 13. 4.	
xxvij. o wyr.	xxxij ^s iij ^d	46. 13. 4.	
liij. o wyr.	xij ^s iij ^d	33. 6. 8.	
lxxvij. o wyr.	x ^s bob vn.	38. 10. 0.	
lxxxv. o wyr.	vj ^s vij ^d	28. 6. 8.	

Swm 575. x.

² Life of Lord Herbert, of Cherbury, page 8.

³ See *Archæologia Cambrensis* for January, 1860, p. 23.

It will be observed, that the summing up of the above figures is not correct. That at the foot of it is very far from true, and the cost of 54 men, at 13s. 4d., would amount, not as here stated, to £33 6s. 8d., but to £36. The correct total cost then amounted to £541 10s., and the number of men is 330. This seems to be but an insignificant number to be employed upon such an expedition; and it is perhaps not improbable that it was but a detachment from Pembroke's army, sent to reduce a portion of the wild districts against which the army was dispatched. Our countrymen, however, were probably at this time little better than a set of undisciplined barbarians, and against such, a few well disciplined men would doubtless produce a great effect.

1860.

W. W. E. W.

URICONIUM.

At a time when public attention is so much directed to the discoveries made by excavations at Wroxeter, it is of importance to collect as many facts and observations as possible to throw light on the probable date of the destruction of the Roman city of *Uriconium*.

With this object in view, we reprint from Baxter the article on the place in question, in order that the opinions and conjectures of a very acute though too fanciful and too theoretical an antiquary may be fresh in our readers' recollections:—

“VEROCONIUM Antonini atque Ptolemæi, Ravennati Monacho prodigiosè (uti ferè omnia) *Utriconion* est *Cornoninorum*: Puto in Exemplari fuisse Græco Ὀυερικόνιον Κορνονίνων; uti sint & *Cornavii* & *Cornovii* & *Cornovini* συνώνυμα vocabula. Atque inde quidem novimus *Veroconium* fuisse *Cornaviorum* Caput. Vaticano Libro dicitur *Cornoviorum*. Saxonibus hæc urbs appellata est *Wroccæstær*, quod *Veroconium* urbs est, Anglisq; hodie correptè *Wroxeter* pro *Weroc-ceaster*. Fuisse autem eam non ignobilem ostendunt murorum veterum vestigia, quorum ambitus ad III. penè M. P. etiam hodie visitur. Nomen dedit urbs inclyta & vicino monti *Veroconio* sive *Wreken*, ut & vicino vico olim Castello *Wroccwardin*,



quod ibridâ compositione *Arcem* sonat *Veroconiensem*. Apud Nennium Britannum *Caer Urnach* est urbi vocabulum, quod quidem quid sit equidem divinare nequeo; nisi forsân correptè dicatur pro *Caer ūar na ūag*, quod *Civitas* est *ad cervicem fluctūs*. De *Urnaco* enim Gigante, de quo crepant Britannorum Fabellæ, piget quicquam referre. Nequē sanè *Veroconium* ipsum aliud quicquam sonat quàm *Uar o cond iū*, sive *Super aquâ principe* vel *Sabriand*: Nam & *Cond* & *Kend* Britannis fuisse pro *Capite* & *Principe* nos aliàs diximus. Exstat etiā antiqui operis insignis parietina, accolis vocati *The old Work* sive *Vetusti operis*. Hoc equidem conjecerim ex arcum vestigiis Romanum fuisse Balneum. Supervacuum foret hīc monere plurima Romanorum Numismata atque tessellata Pavimenta ferè quotidie hic effodi ab agricolis terram vertentibus. Nuperimè etiā illic insignis reperta est Hypocaustis, de quā consulenda sunt Acta Philosophica. Antiqua durat inter plebem fama hanc urbem fuisse, immissis de *Veroconio* monte *Passeribus*, à Danis incensam; quod quidem quid sit alii forsân meliūs dicent. Equidem suspicatus sum *Passeres* istos perfugas fuisse *Monachos* vel *Eremitas*, de monte *Veroconio*. Certè posteris temporibus Mons iste *Sancti Gilberti* appellatus est, unde *Gilbertini Monachi*. Quin & ferreum Sigillum inde erutum satis bono indicio est eam non fuisse à Saxonibus deletam: Siquidem Sigillo isti insculptum est Reguli cujusdam Caput Romano diademate cinctum, & promissiore comâ, sub hâc Inscriptione, CAIVT SERVI DEI. Hunc equidem conjecerim Offam fuisse Merciorum Regem, ob literas Græcas Latinis intermixtas, quod sequioris erat ævi. Imò conjecerim vel ex Ravennatis Itinerario, quod illius meminit sub sinem septimi sæculi tanquam Capitis *Cornavorum*, eam floruisse ad ævæ Danorum tempora. Forsân etiā Regia hīc aliquando fuerat Merciorum Sedes. De tantæ urbis ruderibus, melioribus (uti quidem speramus) auspiciis, Caput suum extulit *Veroconium* Novum, non ita longè à Vetere positum, de *Alneto* Britannis, ut vulgò fertur, dictum *Pengŭern*; cū nobis ex autoritate vetustissimi Bardi Lomarchi Senis, qui floruisse fertur sexto sæculo, manifestè pateat *Penguernum* istud fuisse nomen Arcis vel Domicilii juxta Trenium amnem, in vico appellato *Berriū* in Povoisiâ. *Trenius* iste hodie communiori vocabulo *Rhiū* dicitur sive *Rivus*; unde & vico nomen *Ber-Riū*, ac si *Crus* dicatur *Rivi*. Urbi autem nostræ Britannicæ hodie nomen *Amwythic* est, tanquam *Dumosa*: Nam *Amwyth* Britannis sunt *Fruticeta*, ab *Am* scilicet quod *Circum* est, & *Wyth* vel *Gwyth*, *Sylva*; unde & *Ferus aper* in Legibus Regis Hoëli *Gŷyth-hŷch* dicitur, tanquam *Sylvestris sus*. Quis etiā nesciat idem dici Saxonibus *Scnobbyr-býruz* quod & Britannis *Amŷythic*; cū *Scrobbes*, *Scrybber* sive *Skrubs* dicantur *Frutices*, & *Býruz*, *Burgus* sive *Castellum*? Normanni tandem, ex odio literæ *R*, de *Scrobesberie* fecèrè *Slopesberie*; unde & Latinizantium *Salopia* consicta est, sicuti etiā *Salisberia* de *Sarisberia*. Dicta est etiā alio nomine *Lýruc-býruz*, sive *Ecclesiæ Burgus*, propter *Ecclesias* conditas à Reginâ *Ædelfledâ*, sanctissimâ Fœminâ & devotâ Deo, uti credi par est. Hæc equidem eò libentiùs

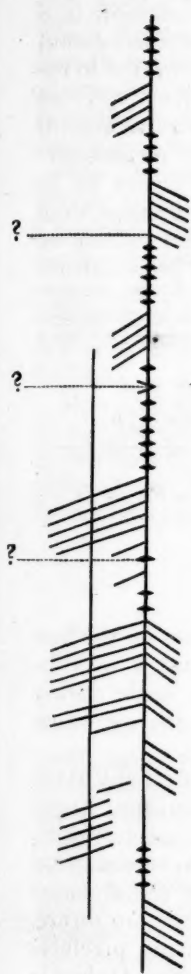
commemoro quo antiquæ Patriæ meæ memoriam reddam illustriorem : Siquidem in hac urbe à duobus retrò sæculis, Majores mei Duumviratu, summo ejus loci honore, functi sunt, posterique eorum civitate gaudent perpetuâ ; quod de Romano antiqui *Veroconii* jure tractum existima- verim. Fuerat autem initio *Veroconium* Britannis *Cornaviis* Caput, sicuti & Deva Romanis."

EARLY INSCRIBED STONES OF WALES.

ERECT STONE WITH OGHAMS AT BRIDELL.

At Bridell, in northern Pembrokeshire, near Cardigan, there is standing erect in the church-yard, to the south of the sacred edifice, and partly shaded by a venerable yew tree, a stone, commemorating some Christian man probably interred beneath it. It is from the porphyritic greenstone formation of the Preseleu Hills, such as those at St. Dogmael's, Cilgerran, and elsewhere used for similar purposes ; but it is somewhat more elegant in shape, tapering uniformly to the top, nearly covered with a thin grey lichen, and hardly, if at all, injured by the weathering of many centuries. On its northern face is incised an equal-armed cross within a circle, early in its character, as much so perhaps as any cross to be met with in this district. There are no other sculptures, nor letters, upon the stone ; but all along the north-eastern edge, and down part of the eastern side, occurs a series of Oghams, which may be considered almost uninjured. This state of good preservation may be inferred first of all from the very precise manner in which the incisions have been made, and next from the circumstance of their following the original indentations and irregularities of the edge, thus showing that the stone was in form just as we now see it when these occult characters were first cut upon it.

An illustration, reduced from several accurate drawings and rubbings, from sketches, from repeated handlings, and from minute examinations made during several suc-



Erect Stone with Oghams at Bridell.

cessive years, is here annexed; but, though it is hoped that due fidelity of delineation has been attained, it is much to be wished that a careful cast of this stone should be taken, and that copies of it should be submitted to the inspection of Irish antiquaries, if indeed they still feel disinclined to come and see for themselves these ancient stone records of the sister isle. We dwell on this circumstance because there are many peculiarities to be observed in the Oghams on this stone; and because, even with the aid of Professor Graves's alphabet, which we here again append, this inscription has not been hitherto



satisfactorily deciphered. A single cut occurs on the face of the stone near the upper portion; and it will be understood that the Oghamic marks are made darker than they actually are in order to catch the eye more decidedly.

This is the longest collection of Oghams on any stone in Wales, and it extends partly over three lines, if our interpretation of it is correct. A scheme of it, which we offer with diffidence, is given; and we recommend members to try and read it by the aid of the alphabet just mentioned—an alphabet verified, as they are aware, by the SAGRANVS stone in the neighbouring precincts of St. Dogmael's Abbey. Whether all the Oghamic marks on this stone are to be considered as forming only one line, or whether they are to be divided into two or three, difficulties seem to present themselves. The two

opening and the two closing Oghams on the edge are very decided in their character, so are the longer cuttings which extend across the east side of the stone; but though we think that we can approximate to a reading of some satisfactory nature for ourselves, we prefer not bringing it forward until after further conference with antiquaries experienced in such matters.

The church, which is under the invocation of St. David, is a chapel belonging to Manor Deifi, beyond Cilgerran. It contains a font of the thirteenth century, similar in design to most Pembrokeshire fonts, viz., a cubical block, chamfered off, and cut into circular sides beneath; but the edifice itself is not older than the fifteenth century, when it probably replaced an older building.

In a field adjoining the church-yard to the west, there were discovered some years ago a considerable number of interments, each in a kind of cistfaen; and this would indicate that the precincts of the yard extended much further than is now the case.

H. L. J.

Obituary.

ANOTHER excellent antiquary, a finished artist, and a scientific architect—one of the earliest and warmest friends of our Association—has just been lost to us, in the person of the Rev. JOHN PARKER, M.A., Vicar of Llanyblodwell. His health had lately become much deteriorated, and in August last his frame, never very strong, sank under repeated attacks of a prolonged malady. To those, who knew him well, no further allusion to his archæological and artistic acquirements is necessary; but to those members, who were not personally acquainted with him, it is desirable to mention that he was one of the most accomplished and most amiable men whose names have done honour to our lists. His powers and his taste as a draftsman, and as a painter in water colours, were most remarkable; he had seen many parts

of Europe; knew all parts of his own country; and, to use a figure of speech not very much exaggerated, had drawn and painted everything. Snowdon was visited by him *ten* years in succession, with the sole purpose of studying "that monarch of Welsh mountains" scientifically and artistically. His portfolios of Snowdon views alone are most copious, and beautiful enough to make the fortune of a dozen ordinary painters. Nearly all North Wales has been delineated by him with equal care, though not in equal detail. Staffa and Killarney claim a portfolio each, of exquisite artistic skill, in his great collection. His treatment of the Swiss glaciers was most successful; and his "*portraits of plants*," as he was wont to term them, ought all to be exhibited. In his architectural portfolios are all the best bits of all the mediæval buildings of Wales (omitting mention of subjects from other countries). He had drawn *all* the screens in Welsh churches, and all the chief types of fonts. These treasures he was wont to put at the disposal of our Association; and not a few of them will be remembered by those members who partook of his hospitality at the Welshpool Meeting. We need only refer to the engraving of the screen in old Radnor Church for a proof of his artistic skill. Mr. Parker was also a thoroughly scientific and practical architect; his works are known in the district where he lived; and, though some members might not have agreed with him on the subject of internal colouring and decoration, yet none would dispute his science and his skill. His house and garden on the Tanat he made one of the most beautiful things in Wales. He had nearly finished the restoration of his church at his own sole cost, and by his own hand, when he had to lay aside paper, pencil, and compasses for ever! Much difference of opinion had been caused by his having erected a spire of a peculiarly curved outline in the new detached tower of Llanyblodwell Church; by many it was considered incongruous; by some unauthorized. We do not know whether its architect was aware of the circumstance; but an admirable precedent for it exists in the church of Schelestadt, a building of the earlier portion of the thirteenth century, in the east of France. Mr. Parker, who was Local Secretary of our Association for Shropshire, and as long as health permitted took an active personal interest in our proceedings, was not only a man of taste, and a man of science, but he was also a man of learning. He was a good scholar; his learning was most extensive; his judgment original but sound; his generosity was carried almost to a weakness; his hospitality proverbial; his friendship warm and unwavering.

We have now lost from among us most of our older anti-

quaries: Henry Hey Knight, John Montgomery Traherne, John Williams, John Morris; but John Parker is the first of the next generation of archæologists of whom Wales is now deprived, and whom she could least afford to lose! One of our very best and ablest men is gone! gone for our loss—for his own gain. A more thoroughly virtuous, pious, and amiable man, lived not in our days!

Correspondence.

"ON THE ORIGIN OF THE WELSH."

To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

SIR,—I am uncertain how far a paper bearing the above title, and communicated to your Journal by the Rev. Robert Williams, of Rhydycroesau, is to be regarded as a reply, or at least as a sequel, either to Mr. Wright's speculations, or to my own, on the same subject. For, on the one hand, the writer makes no reference to those speculations, unless indeed he disposes of them summarily under the designation of "crude theories." On the other hand, the title which he has prefixed to his article, being the same which was adopted by both parties in the controversy of which I have just spoken, leaves it hardly doubtful that he has had an eye to that controversy. At all events, I shall accept the title as a sufficient justification for commenting briefly upon the paper in question.

Mr. Williams sets out by stating that "attempts have been made, in modern times, to prove that the general belief of the Welsh being the direct descendants of the Ancient Britons is entirely erroneous, and that the British isles were colonized by the Gwydhelien race, or Irish, long before the appearance of the Cymry, or Welsh." The view which contradicts the general belief on these points, is designated by the convenient and comprehensive formula of "the anti-Welsh theory." But neither the terms in which this theory is stated, nor the arguments by which it is impugned by Mr. Williams, make it at all plain to my apprehension that this accomplished Celtic scholar has a clear view of the position of his antagonists; for that of which he speaks as a single "theory," consists, in fact, of two wholly distinct propositions, neither of which is necessarily involved in the other. It is not very easy to say in every case what people mean when they speak of the "Ancient Britons;" but assuming that Mr. Williams applies that term to the tribes which came into contact with the Romans in South Britain (supposing those tribes to have been homogeneous), it is clear that it is perfectly possible for one who allows the

Welsh to be "the direct descendants of the Ancient Britons" to believe in the prior occupation of Britain by the Gaelic race,—and that it is equally possible, although perhaps somewhat paradoxical, to deny the origin popularly attributed to the Welsh, and yet to believe them to have been the first inhabitants of the island. The former was apparently the view of E. Lhuyd; the latter was maintained, if my memory serves me right, by Sir W. Betham. With the probability of either view I have nothing to do at present; I merely wish to point out that they are entirely distinct from one another. I may, however, observe in passing, that Mr. Williams appears to me to have fairly answered the argument upon which E. Lhuyd grounds the theory to which he objects. *En revanche*, he has curiously misunderstood that writer in a secondary point. E. Lhuyd says:—

"As the words *Coom, Dore, Stour, Tame, Dove, Acon*, &c., in England confess that they are no other than the Welsh *Cwm, Dwr, Ys Dwr, Tâw, Dywi*, and *Acon*, and thereby show the Welsh to be the old inhabitants,—so do the words *Uysk, Lwch*, and several others, make it manifest that the Irish were anciently inhabitants of those places," &c.

Upon this Mr. Williams observes:—

"With regard to the words, which Lhuyd quotes above, to prove that they are derived from the Welsh exclusively, unfortunately for his theory, every one of them is common to the Irish as well as the Welsh."

Mr. Williams has clearly missed the point of Lhuyd's argument, which is simply this:—"As the existence of Welsh (as opposed, not to Irish, but to English) names of places prove the prior occupation of England by the Welsh (as opposed, not to the Irish, but to the English) race, so," &c. However, if E. Lhuyd meant what Mr. Williams supposes him to mean, viz., that the local nomenclature of England proves it to have been formerly in the occupation of a Welsh, as opposed to a Gaelic, race, it follows that Mr. Williams, while destroying a main argument in favour of what he calls "the anti-Welsh theory," has also destroyed a strong argument in favour of his own position.

Against Mr. Williams' criticism of Sir W. Betham I have nothing to say, except perhaps that it is superfluous:

"Who breaks a butterfly upon a wheel?"

But after so elaborate a refutation of this author, I am surprised that no notice is taken of the distinguished writers by whom the prior occupation of Britain by the Gaelic race has been either maintained or adopted. Let me name, for example, Niebuhr and Arnold, the brothers Thierry, and Dr. Prichard. The great ethnologist whom I have mentioned last, and who can hardly be called an "unqualified pretender," even from Mr. Williams' point of view, is of peculiar importance with reference to the present question. For he not only held the priority of the Gael as inhabitants of this island, while he believed the Welsh to be descended from the "Ancient Britons;" but he considered, in common with Professor Zeuss and Mr. Williams, that the ancient inhabitants of Gaul were more nearly allied to the

Welsh than to the Gaelic race, without being driven to the inference (which to Mr. Williams appears irresistible) that the Gael did not precede the Cymry in the occupation of Britain. Between this conclusion and the passage cited from Professor Zeuss, I cannot see the slightest shadow of a connection. All that Zeuss proves, or wishes to prove, is that the continental Celts (so far as we have evidence to show) spoke a language more like Welsh than Irish. It is quite a different question which race occupied the ground first. How then can it be said that the opinion of Zeuss "completely overthrows the idea of the Gwydhelians preceding the Cymry in the occupation of Britain?"

However, Mr. Williams considers that the Gaelic type was first developed in Ireland; that the Cymraeg was the original language of that country, and that it was corrupted by the intrusion of two foreign elements, one of them Teutonic, and the other allied to the Basque:—

"All this agrees with Irish traditional history, in deriving successive immigrants from Belgium and Spain."

I confess that geographical considerations appear to me to weigh very strongly against a direct colonization of Ireland from either Belgium or Spain; at all events, before we adopt such a hypothesis, it may be as well to see whether the phenomena cannot be accounted for in some other way, with equal plausibility. For example, with regard to the Teutonic element, is it not possible that it may be part of the common heritage of the Indo-European race, lost in Welsh, but retained in Irish, and in the Teutonic dialects? In fact, is the phenomenon essentially different from that which presents itself upon the comparison of any three languages of the Indo-European stock? The connection of another element of the Irish language with the Basque, is stated by Mr. Williams, apparently on the authority of E. Lhuyd, and not as the result of his own researches. Assuming the fact, however, may it not point to a different interpretation? Is it not much more likely that the Celts found a people allied to the Basque race, already existing in the British islands; and that the latter were exterminated in the more fertile and open parts of the country, while, after holding their ground for a time in the more remote and mountainous districts, as in Ireland, the Highlands, and possibly in parts of Wales, they eventually amalgamated in various proportions with the invaders in those regions? Such a view appears to me to agree with the linguistic phenomena quite as much as that which is put forward by Mr. Williams, while it is far more in accordance with geographical probability. I must add that it seems to fall in with what is known or conjectured concerning the primæval ethnology of Europe, as well as with the most recent results of archæological inquiry.

It is right to say that this view, or something very like it, is given by Mr. Edwin Norris in an appendix to his valuable edition of the Cornish *Ordinalia*. Mr. Norris agrees with Mr. Williams in regarding the Welsh as a purer example of Celtic than the Irish;

while both would agree in considering that the Irish retains in many instances the more ancient forms. They also agree in supposing that the Irish language was developed either in Ireland, or at all events in the British islands, but here the agreement ceases. Mr. Williams thinks that the pure Celtic was corrupted by subsequent immigrants; while Mr. Norris conjectures that this corruption arose from an amalgamation taking place between the invaders and the Allophylian aborigines. I have already indicated to which of these alternatives I should incline. All that I have added to the conjecture of Mr. Norris is to point out its coincidence with the alleged connection between the Basque and one of the non-Celtic elements in the Irish language.

Perhaps I ought to apologize for having entered into this question while I am at a distance from books, and consequently unable to verify my statements. However, as I have attempted very little beyond testing the validity of Mr. Williams' inference from his own premises, a process for which an array of authorities is not required, I hope the offence is venial. If I have in any degree misunderstood Mr. Williams' reasoning, it will give me much pleasure to be corrected.—I remain, &c.,

Beddgelert, July 25, 1860.

W. BASIL JONES.

CARNEDDAU IN PEMBROKESHIRE.

To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

SIR,—I beg leave to mention some of the most remarkable *carneddau* or tumuli unopened in Pembrokeshire, either grouped or singly, that have come under my notice: of those composed entirely of stone, and of large dimensions, are the three that crown the summit of *Moel Trigarn*.

These *carneddau* are each nearly equal both in size and height. The diameter of each is at the base 85 feet, taken many years since when I last visited the spot.

The camp surrounding these *carneddau* is fortified on the least assailable or north side by a double agger of loose stones, and on the opposite by a triple stone intrenchment. Several hollows of different dimensions that were anciently the site of tents, or Celtic *cyttyau*, are observable over the surface of the camp, particularly on the south side, and a very ancient rudely-paved road runs from below, passing the north side of the *carneddau*.

From the projecting rock on the west end of this camp there is a very fine view of the Breselu range of hills, terminating with the bold head-land of Dinas, near Newport; my memoranda bear date in the year 1808.

One of these *carneddau* was partially opened many years ago; but the force employed for the purpose failed to reach the centre, and quitted it unexplored. I should strongly recommend that the examination of these remains be properly recommenced by our Association.

Many of the grouped tumuli of Crugiau Cemaes, which appear to be formed of earth, are very worthy of notice, and have not been disturbed, although some exhibit partial openings.

The great earthen barrow, surrounded by a ditch, with a truncated top, common to most of those termed King's Barrows, which lies upon the border of Pembrokeshire, adjoining the county of Caermarthen, and is called Crug y Deyrn, (*i. e.*, the king's heap or mound,) is well worthy of being minutely explored, as the contents, coupled with the name, would at once settle the question whether such mounds, encompassed by a ditch, and truncated, were sepulchral, or constructed for minor posts of defence.

There are also some barrows on the right side of the road going from Fishguard to Haverfordwest, and not far from the ninth or tenth mile-stone, with Rudbaxton Church on the left-hand hill-side. Independently of these, there are numerous tumuli of earth and stone that cap our Pembrokeshire hills, which have not come under my immediate notice; but I should recommend to the active members of our Association to note down such as they may observe, stating the size and position of each barrow, together with the names of places adjacent, and then to transmit, from time to time, such minutes to the General or Local Secretary as may be most convenient, in order that a printed list of such discoveries may be inserted in the pages of the Journal, and prove a guide to the future examinations of antiquaries.

I shall close these remarks by laying before our members the best method of opening these curious sepulchres, as practised in Wiltshire by the late Sir Richard C. Hoare, and followed by me in my researches among the tumuli of Pembrokeshire, and other localities.

If it is a carn or barrow of stone of great dimensions, and much elevated above the surface, an adit of above 4 feet wide should be commenced from the outer circle level with the soil, and carefully worked inwards, until the centre of the tumulus is reached, when, if no indications of cremation are observed, the search should not be given up, for very often in the carn no fire has been used, and the skeleton of the chieftain interred is found whole in a stone cist, or cistfân, below the surface of the original soil; and this can be generally determined by the appearance of the earth.

When, on the contrary, the carn or tumulus is a small one, and not much elevated, it will only be necessary to make a square central incision from the summit of about 4 or 5 feet wide, and work carefully down until the interment is reached.

In barrows constructed of earth, or of earth mixed with stone, the same mode of excavation may be adopted; with this exception, that whenever traces of charcoal are observed, these must be followed most carefully, as they generally lead to the interment, or cist; and in this part of the operation a pickaxe or mattock should never be used, but a small hand trowel, or blunt knife; for, by not attending to this precaution, many a fine urn has been destroyed at one blow, together with the other, sometimes valuable, contents of the interments.

In cases of urn burial, although the centre of the barrow is almost always the place of deposit, there are some instances to the contrary, where the urn or urns, as in the case of a family mausoleum, are placed in some parts of the outer circle of the mound; and, therefore, whenever any considerable quantity of charcoal, or other signs of fire have been observed in the centre of the tumulus, without arriving at any interment, further search should be made in the direction I have indicated. After any of the examinations thus urged have been made, a copper token, or a penny of the present reign, should be placed deep in the centre of each excavation, and as much of the earth as possible that had been removed should be replaced in the opening, to prevent the otherwise unsightly appearance of the ground; this was invariably done in Wiltshire, whereby the beautiful outline of the barrows was preserved.—I am, &c.,

JOHN FENTON.

Bodmor, near Glynymêl, 28th July, 1860.

THE POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY OF WALES.

To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

SIR,—I cannot but acknowledge "Antiquary"'s courtesy towards myself in his criticism upon my paper.

He states its main object rather narrowly. That object is, to set out in chronological order the facts affecting the political geography of Wales, with sufficient comments to make them intelligible. Throughout I shun the use of modern names by anticipation,—a fruitful source of confusion in Welch geography. I seek to make good every step before passing on to the next. In construing a legislative act, I first ascertain the state of its subject at the time of its passing, and then apply its language. Thus in due course I show how and when the whole area of Wales became shires, of which Monmouth is one.

No phrase of mine assumes the solution of any controversy about Offa's Dyke. The precise topography, and the political character, of the Dyke, are distinct subjects, of which the former alone, so far as I know, has been in controversy. To this my paper refers in terms studiously general, but specially treats of the latter, which has been but little illustrated. All admit that the Dyke, as a boundary line, was more or less supplemented by that great natural boundary, the lower course of the Wye; and my paper assumes no more. The verse of Necham, and the facts, that Hereford was regarded as a frontier town, and the passage of the Wye by an army as an invasion, prove no more.

What area may properly be called Wales since the union of Wales to the realm of England in 27 Hen. VIII., 1536?

"Antiquary" holds this question to be one of law, and as such to be decided by the Act 34 and 35 Henry VIII. (1543) c. 26.

The difficulty of his view is this:—From 1536 to 1543 Wales was

unknown to the law; from 1543 to 1830 Wales was known to the law, but in a special and limited sense; and since 1830 Wales has been unknown to the law, even in this sense. It follows that during the second period alone may any area properly be called Wales, and then only in the special and limited sense.

I hold this question to be one of past history; and accordingly I refer to statutes, not as deciding it by their enactments, but as illustrating it by their language.

To us the area of historical Wales is its area at the latest period of its history, the year of its union to England. To find this area,—the Wales present to the mind of Henry VIII. and his Parliament in framing the Act of Union,—I refer to the Act itself. Sec. III. (cited by "Antiquary") shows that this Wales comprised, besides eight ancient shires, the whole of the marches up to the then boundaries of the English shires. Further on, all the lordships which go to form the shires of Monmouth, Brecknock, Radnor, Montgomery, and Denbigh, and to increase the shires of Glamorgan, Caermarthen, Pembroke, Cardigan, and Merioneth, are described as in the country or dominion of Wales; and all the lordships which go to increase the shires of Salop, Hereford, and Gloucester, are described as in the marches of Wales. Hence I hold that historical Wales clearly comprises the area of thirteen complete shires.

The legal operation of the union of Wales to the realm of England was this: Wales ceased to be known to the law, and its area became a part of the realm of England. The union being unrepealed, its legal operation continues. *This* Wales has never since been known to the law.

No Wales was known to the law from 1536 to 1543.

In 1543 the old name was by Act of Parliament revived, but applied to a new thing differing from the old Wales both in quality and quantity.

The old Wales was a political division of Britain. Immediately before its union it consisted of eight old shires, and a wide expanse of marches. Both shires and marches became by the union *legally* English, the marches being simultaneously made shire ground; so that in effect the number of legally English shires was increased by thirteen, of which five, and parts of several others, had never, *as shire ground*, been legally Welch. At the same time one of these thirteen shires was attached to the central judicature of England, the remaining twelve being left or placed under local judicatures.

The new Wales was not a political division, but a judicial province within a great political division, the realm of England. It was a name given by Parliament to twelve shires of the realm within the area of historical Wales, to mark the erection of their various local judicatures into an uniform system; but the twelve shires remained in every other respect legally English.

In 1830 this system of local judicature was by Act of Parliament abolished, and the twelve shires attached to the central judicature.

The legal name of Wales was not expressly revoked, but the thing which it denoted,—the last legal distinction between these twelve and the other forty shires of the realm,—ceased to exist.

I rely upon the Acts of Parliament cited by "Antiquary," so far as they affect the question; and I refer, when possible, to the edition printed by the Record Commissioners.

27 Henry VIII. cc. 5, 7, being prior to the union, cannot affect the question of law. C. 5 names eight counties of Wales. C. 7 names none. Neither could possibly have named more, because no more were then in being. The new counties were not created until later in that session.

27 Henry VIII. c. 26.—The whole area west of the English shires is represented as being Wales at the passing of the Act, as made part of England by the Act;—as historically Wales becoming legally part of England;—in its Welch aspect as partly shire ground and partly marches, in its English aspect as wholly shire ground. The shires in this area are represented as being both in Wales (*i. e.* historically), and in England (*i. e.* legally).

S. III., cited at length by "Antiquary," is to this effect.

S. IV.—Monmouth as a shire of England.

"The sheriff escheators & coroners that hereafter shall be within the *s^d* county or shire of Monmouth shall be obliged & bounden to use & exercise their offices according to the laws & statutes of this realm of England in all & everything as the sheriff escheators & coroners be obliged & bounden to do in all & every other shire of this realm of England."

"That the sheriffs & escheators of the *s^d* shire or county of Monmouth make their accounts for their *s^d* offices in the Kings Exchequer in England in like manner & form as other sheriffs & escheators do within this realm of England & upon such like pain & penalty as is upon other sheriffs & escheators in every other shire within this realm of England."

S. XXVI.—Four old shires of Wales, and the five new shires created by the Act, as shires of England.

"Commission to view all the shires of Caermarthen Pembroke Cardigan Monmouth Brecknock Radnor Montgomery Glamorgan & Denbigh & to divide them into hundreds & the hundreds so divided to certify &c. & that the *s^d* hundreds after the *s^d* certificate shall be used & taken as other hundreds be in every other shire within this realm of England."

S. XXVIII.—Monmouth as a shire of England.

"Two Knights shall be chosen & elected to Parliament for the shire of Monmouth in like manner form and order as Knights of the Parliament be elected & chosen in all other shires of this realm of England."

S. XXIX.—The other four new shires, and every other shire of Wales, as shires of England.

"One Knight shall be chosen & elected to Parliament for every of the shires of Brecknock Radnor Montgomery & Denbigh & for every other shire within the country or dominion of Wales, & the election to be in like manner form & order as Knights of the Parliament be elected & chosen in other shires of this realm."

["Antiquary" has cited this section, but imperfectly.]

34 and 35 Henry VIII. c. 26.—My view of the language and enactments of this Act is so fully given in my paper and in the former part of this letter, that it need not be repeated.

1 Edward VI. c. 10.

Preamble.—"Where in the 27th year of Hen. VIII. it was enacted that his Highness dominion & principality of Wales & all manors lands tenements & other dominions within the s^d dominion & principality of Wales should be divided into twelve shires or counties."

This is neither more nor less than an imperfectly worded preamble, ascribing to a single Act the work of two. 27 Hen. VIII. c. 26 completed the division of the manors, lands, &c., of Wales into shires. 34 and 35 Hen. VIII. c. 26 divided Wales into, or gave the name of Wales to, twelve of those shires. Incorrect preambles are to be found in later Acts of Parliament, and create confusion, but, not being enactments, they confirm nothing. "Antiquary" should have read on to

S. III.—"That all & every sheriff & sheriffs of every of the s^d counties of Wales & of the counties palatine of Chester & of the city of Chester aforesaid shall have one sufficient deputy to receive writs & in like manner & form & upon like pains as by the former statutes & laws of this realm other sheriffs of other shires or counties within this realm of England be bounden to have."

11 Geo. IV. and 1 W. IV. (1830) c. 70.

S. XIV.—"All the power authority & jurisdiction of his Majesty's Judges & Courts of Great Sessions both in Law & Equity in the Principality of Wales shall cease & determine at the commencement of this Act."

S. XIX.—"From the commencement of this Act Assizes shall be held for the trial & despatch of all matters criminal & civil within the several counties & county towns in the Principality of Wales under & by virtue of commissions of Assize &c. to be issued in like manner & form as hath been usual for the counties in England."

This total abolition of the local judicatures of Wales, and extension of the central judicature of England to their area, is described by "Antiquary" as "modifying the Welch circuits"!

Since this Act the name of Wales, as applied by the Act 34 and 35 Hen. VIII. c. 26, is but a name, for it has no legal application.

The result of our inquiry is,

1. Historical Wales, comprising thirteen shires.
2. A Legal Wales, existing from 1543 to 1830, and comprising twelve only of these shires, Monmouth being the difference.

Writers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries viewed the question of area historically, and accordingly included Monmouthshire in Wales.

1568.—Humphrey Llwyd, a Denbighshire man, the learned contributor of his country's geography to the work of Ortelius, thus writes:—

Brit. Descr. Fragm. p. 105,—

"Hi septem pagi (1) Ceretica (2) Dyvetia (3) Maridunia (4) Morganica

(5) *Guenta quæ et Mommethensis* (6) *Brechenisca* et (7) *Rademoria*, *South Wallia* ab *Anglis* tribuntur."

Sir John Price's *Description of Wales*, augmented by the same H. Llwyd, and printed in Wynne's *History of Wales* (1774), is to the same effect.

1587.—Thomas Churchyard, the poetical topographer, thus writes :
Worthiness of Wales, p. 5,—

"First I begin, at auncient Monmouth now,
That stands by Wye, a river large & long:
I will that shiere, & other shieres goe throwe,
Describe them all, or els I did them wrong.
It is great blame, to writers of our daies,
That treates of world, & gives to Wales no praise."

See also the descriptions of Oske, p. 19; of Greenefield Castle, p. 50; and of Denbighshire, p. 101.

1603.—Sir John Dodridge was appointed Serjeant-at-law to Henry Prince of Wales, 1 Jac., 1603 (in which year he wrote his *History of Wales*, see pp. 67, 74, ed. 1714), and Justice of K. B. 1613, and died 1628; and his *History of Wales, Cornwall, and Chester* was first printed after his death, in 1630. He thus writes:—

P. 2, ed. 1714,—

"The whole country is now allotted into shires, which are thirteen in number, & namely these,—

- "1. Radnorshire,
- "2. Brecknockshire,
- "3. Monmouthshire,
- "4. Glamorganshire, &c.

P. 40,—

"There had been in Wales anciently eight several shires or counties, besides the county of Monmouth, which was the ninth."

P. 41,—

"[Hen. VIII.] Ordained also that the County of *Monmouth*, formerly being a shire of Wales, should be governed from thenceforth in like manner, & by the same judges, as *other the shires of England*. Stat. 27 Hen. VIII. c. 26."

[These passages are inaccurate so far as they represent Monmouth existing as a shire before that statute.]

P. 48,—

"There are also other ordinary officers appointed for *every shire in Wales* by the Statute of 34 Hen. VIII. such & in like manner as in *other the shires of England*."

1607.—Camden published his last revised edition of *Britannia*, from which edition I cite,

P. 115, Art. "*Britanniæ Divisio*,"—

"[*Dunelmia Lancastræ &c.*] postea in numerum additæ XXXIX comitatum numerum compleverunt, quem hodie habemus. Quibus accedunt XIII plures in *Wallia*, quorum sex fuerunt tempore Edwardi Primi, reliquos *Parlamentaria* auctoritate instituit Henricus Octavus."

P. 466, Art. "Silures,"—

"Walliam, cujus nomen universam quondam Trans-Sabrinam regionem complectebatur, nunc vero minus latè patet, tres olim populi insederunt, Silures, Dimetæ et Ordovices. Hi enim non solum *duodecim*, quos vocant, *Walliæ comitatus*, sed duos etiam illos Trans-Sabrinus, Herefordshire & Monmouthshire, qui *Angliæ comitatibus annumerantur*, tenuerunt."

These passages do not really conflict. The first states historically how the shires of the realm were finally raised to their present number, 52, by the Act 27 Hen. VIII. c. 26. The second refers to the division of these shires into Welch and English according to the common opinion, which confounds a modern judicial province with an ancient historical country.

Camden (p. 486) quotes Giraldus' description of "Venta gens," but not to prove that Gwent was in Wales,—a point doubted only by "later writers" than he. As to the Saxon and Norman conquests in Gwent destroying its title to be called Wales, it is sufficient to answer that Henry VIII. and his Parliament reckoned all the Lordships Marchers to be within Wales.

1611.—Speed, in his *Theatre of Great Britain*, adopts the common limitation of Wales to twelve counties only, yet seems to be ignorant of the Act which so limited it; for he views the question not legally but historically, and refers the exclusion of Monmouthshire to historical events dated long prior to the creation of the shire!

1640.—H. of Com. Journ. ii. 57.

I refer to the H. of Com. proceedings, not as over-ruling an Act of Parliament (which they do not even attempt), but as an example of the language of intelligent men as to the area of Wales, in a case not concerning the judicial system created by the Act 34 and 35 Hen. VIII. c. 26. "The four shires, the marches of Wales," were Salop, Hereford, Gloucester, and Worcester, to each of which more or less of the ancient marches had been added by the Acts 27 Hen. VIII. c. 26, and 34 and 35 Henry VIII. c. 26.

If the area of thirteen shires were called Wales by such authorities, even whilst a legal Wales of twelve shires had a substantial existence, *a fortiori* the same area may properly be called Wales now.

Do the natives of the twelve shires claim their nationality as merely legal,—as dating from, and depending upon, a modern Act of Parliament? Do they admit Wales merely to denote a judicial province, which in fact no longer exists? I will rather believe that Wales, as present to their minds, is an historical country, immortalized in glorious traditions, in noble genealogies, in curious records and monuments, in customs and a language of its own, although long since in fact and law united to, and sharing in the history of, the realm of England.—I am, &c.,

H. S. MILMAN.

August 30, 1860.

WYNNSTAY MSS.—CHARTERS OF TREFEGLWYS.

To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

SIR,—Some years ago I was favoured by Mr. Charles Wynn with the loan of an interesting volume from the Wynnstay Library. It was lettered "Collection of Tracts relative to Wales. MS. William Morris, 1640," and the following is a list of its contents:—

1. *Historia Divæ Monacellæ.*
2. *Carta Regum et Principum Powisiæ et Norwalliæ. Ecclesiæ Sancti Michaelis de Trefeglwys: et Abbati et Canonicis de Haghmon.*
3. *De Britannia et primis ejus nominibus.*
4. *De nominibus Civitatum Britannæ ex Gilda.*
5. Account of Wales, and of the families, laws &c. temp. Qu. Elizabeth.
6. Genealogical Extracts from the Price MSS.
7. Form and Manner of keeping the Parliament of England.
8. Miscellaneous Welsh Antiquities from the Triads, &c.
9. *Vita Griffini filii Conani.*

(This was the Latin version, by Bishop Nicholas Robinson. The original version, in the bishop's handwriting, is among the Hengwrt MSS.; and as it has never been printed, it would be very desirable to have it published in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.—R. W.)

"Est alia versio hujus vitæ per Edwardum Thelwall Plaswardens. circ. an. 1580."—W. Morris.

10. Account of the Lordship of Oswestry in Welsh.
11. Annals of Owen Glyndwr in Welsh.¹
12. Welsh Poems of Lewis Glyn Cothi.
13. Return to the Commission sent by Henry 7th into Wales to enquire into the Pedigree of Owain Tudor.

This volume was destroyed in the lamentable fire which occurred at Wynnstay, and I now greatly regret that I copied only the first and second articles contained in it. The legend of Monacella has been printed in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, iii. 137, 1848, and the charters are here subjoined.

ROBERT WILLIAMS, M.A.

Rhydycroesau, Oswestry, July 14, 1860.

CARTA REGIS POWYSIÆ DE TREFEGLUS.

Notum sit omnibus quod Madawc^a Rex Powyssiensium deo suffragante pro redemptione animæ suæ et parentum suorum et neonon et omnium fidelium quadraginta sata consentiente Howell filii Euaf cum

¹ "Coroni Harri y 4^{dd} An. 1400. onid un flwyddyn. Y gwanwyn nesaf y llosged Aberconwy. Y flwyddyn nesaf y cyfodes Owain ab Gruffydd tridiau cyn gwyl Fathau. Ar gwylfathau hwnw y llosges ef Ruthun. Duw gwener nessaf ar hynny y bu y lladdfa yn y Fyrnwy. 1404 pan losges Owen Ddinbech. Anno 1406 ar dduw Calanmai y llosges y Saeson Esgobty Llanelwy. Sic ex vet. membrana Wm. Maurice transcript.".

^a Madog ab Meredydd, King of Powys, 1133 to 1160.

senioribus patriæ dedit Ecclesiæ S̄ci Michis Bledrus rogatu monachi qui eam primitus constituit scilicet de villa quæ vocatur Tref Cemer et hoc in sempiterno graphio. Qui custodierit sit benedictus et qui non custodierit maledictus: hii sunt testes Abraham filius Bemr capellanus; Morcant filius Maredud, Iorwerth filius Gurgenuw præpositus patriæ Argwistli Dolfin Abbas Llandinan Goronwy filii Guin.

Universis s̄cæ matris Ecclesiæ filiis tam presentibus quam futuris, Wenunwen^b filius Owini eternam in Domino salutem; Noverit universitas vestra nos concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse deo et ecclesiæ s̄ci Michis de Trefeglus et Canonicis de Haghemon omnia tenementa quæ habent apud Trefeglwys et ut hæc concessio perpetuæ firmitatis robur obtineat eam sigilli nostri appone roboramus hiiis testibus Suliano Archidiacono Powys, &c.

Howell^c Rex Argwestli omnibus filiis s̄cæ Ecclesiæ tam modernis quam futuris salutem: Notum sit vobis omnibus Monasterium constitutum in villa quæ dicitur Trefeglus ad honorem dei et s̄ci Michis bren betguin ex consensu et dono hæredum s. Idneved Jaco. bledrus. a fossa cimiterii usque ad gelmant et insuper de feodo meo proprio a cruce usque ad gelmant et maes scornaur juxta Nant Carno in mea defentione absque omni calumpnia libere et quiete sine redditu ad refugium omnibus quicunque confugerunt ad prædictam ecclesiam vel ad loca pertinentia ad eam. Et quicunque prædictæ ecclesiæ refugium violaverit iram Dei et omnium sanctorum incurrat. His testibus s. Catel^d rege Sudguallia &c.

Universis Xti fidelibus præsens scriptum inspecturis Mauricius^e dei gratia Bangoriensis Episcopus salutem in domino ad universorum volumus pertinere notitiam quæ Hoelus Dñs de Trefeglus Arewistl donavit [Anno 1139] Ecclesiæ de Trefeglus et Canonicis de Hagemon totam terram quæ vocatur Brenbedwin &c. tunc ibi præsentem fuimus et ideo hanc donationem quantum ad exalem auctoritatem pertinet præsentem scripto confirmamus: Nos autem hanc donationem observantibus benedictionem dei et nostram conferimus. Contradicentes cum anathis vinculo innodamus; Teste Catel rege Sudwallia, Res fr̄e nro &c.

Universis dei fidelibus tam præsentibus quam futuris Meuric filius Howel de Arwystil salutem in domino: noverint universitas vestra me concessisse et præsentem charta confirmasse deo et ecclesiæ S̄ci Michaelis de Trefeglus et canonicis de Hageman in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam totam terram quæ habent apud Trefeglus ex donatione Howeli patris mei et aliorum fidelium ab omni seculari servitio et exaccione, hiiis testibus &c.

^b Gwenwynwyn, Prince of a moiety of Powys, was the son of Owain Cyveiliog, the son of Gruffydd ab Meredydd. After a most active life he died about 1246.

^c Howel Rex Arwystli was brother of Madog ab Meredydd.

^d Cadell, King of South Wales, was the son of Gruffydd ab Rhys, who died in 1137.

^e Maurice, Bishop of Bangor, from 1139 to 1161.

Sciant universi scē matris ecclesiæ filii præsentēs et futuri quod ego Hoel filius Geuaf consensu hæredum meorum et magnatum terræ meæ et eorum quorum patrimonium erat dedi et concessi in perpetuam elemosinam ecclesiæ scī Michis de Trefeglus quam Bledrus edificavit et Cadwaladr frater Owini magni salutem in domino. Notum sit universitatē vestræ quod ego Cadwaladrus pro salute animæ meæ et omnium antecessorum meorum et heredum meorum dedi et concessi deo et ecclesiæ Sti Johis evangelistæ de Hageman et canonicis ibm deo servientibus in puram et perpetuam elemosinam ecclesiam de Neuin &c. Aliz de clara uxore mea etc.

Sciant tam præsentēs quam futuri quod ego Gruffinus^f filius Cannan concessi et dedi et confirmavi deo et ecclesiæ Scī Johis evangelistæ de Hageman et canonicis ibm deo servientibus ad ecclesiam eorum de Neuin tres acras in Neuin et Abraham fil Aluredi auctoris et duos filios Jeremie scilt. W. et Jo: in perpetuam elemosinam libere et quiete ad ecclesiam Scē Mariæ de Neuin et prædictis canonicis de Hageman jure perpetuo pertineant.

CARTA DAVIDI REGIS NORTHWALLIÆ.

Omnibus Scē dei ecclesiæ filiis tam præsentibus quam futuris David^{*} Rex filius Owini salutem. Notum sit vobis me concessisse abbi et canonicis de Hagemon illam terram quæ T. D. habuit in villa de Neuin ab omnibus terrenis consuetudinibus. Concedo itaque similiter prædictis canonicis decimationem molendini mei de Neuin in perpetuam elemosinam. T. Johe de Burcheltun Radō de lega, Eionon seis &c.

Lewelinus^h princeps Norwalliæ omnibus fidelibus tam presentibus quam futuris præsens scriptum inspecturis Salutem in vero salutari. Noverit universitas vĩa nos concessisse deo et ecclesiæ scī Johis Evangeliste de Haghemon et canonicis ibm deo servientibus pro salute animæ nĩe et animarum patris et Davidi filii Owini avunculi nĩi et sicut carta prædicti Davidi filii Owini testatur. T. Reiñoⁱ Epō Assaph. Rado de Lega &c.

David filius Owini princeps Norwalliæ universis Christi fidelibus Francis et Anglis presentibus et futuris salutem in domino. Sciatis me assensu Emmæ uxoris meæ et Owini hæredis mei etc. Hiis testibus Reiño epō. et Rado de lega.

Domina Emma soror Henrici Regis uxor Davidis filii Owini principis Norwalliæ etc. Sciatis me assensu David Mariti mei et Owini heredis mei &c. T. Eionon Seis, Ranulpho de lega.

(Copied from Wm. Morris's MSS. at Wynnstay, March 28, 1845.)

One of the above charters, relating to Nevin Church, is printed in Wynne's *History of the Gwedir Family*, and, as containing some additional particulars, may be here inserted.

^f Gruffydd ab Cynan reigned from 1079 to 1137.

^g Davydd ab Owain, from 1169 to 1194.

^h Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, his nephew, from 1194 to 1240.

ⁱ Reyner was Bishop of St. Asaph from 1186 to 1224.

"Cadwalader frater Owini Magni salutem in Domino; Notum sit universitati vestræ quod ego Cadwalader pro salute animæ meæ & omnium antecessorum & heredum meorum dedi & concessi Deo & Eccl'ie S. Johannis Evan' de Hageman & Canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus in puram & p'petuam Eleemosynam Eccl'iam de Nevin. T. Alic' de Clara uxore mea, Ranulpho comite Cestriæ, &c. Præcipio quod Abbas Salop & Conventus habeant totam tenuram suam inter Ryblam & Mersam. T. R. Comite de Clara & Cadwaladro ap Gr. ap Cynan rege Walliarum, & Roberto Basset & Gaufrid apud Cestriam."

LLANBADARN FAWR, CARDIGANSHIRE.

To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

SIR,—I am sorry to inform you that this grand old edifice is in danger of a thorough mutilation. Parts of the roof having become unsound, a project is now on foot, with the sanction of the incumbent, for taking down the whole of the timber work, selling the oak to a local builder, (who is to undertake the work without the aid of any professed architect,) and replacing it by one of deal. Other mutilations connected with the walls and the internal fittings are, as I am informed, in contemplation. Unfortunately parochial taste in this locality is extremely low, and parochial parsimony just as great; but this is no reason why such a building—historically one of the most important in Wales—should not be rescued from the hands that would injure it. Public attention should be called to the subject, a public subscription raised, and the church should be repaired in a manner worthy of itself, and of the architectural science of the present day.

I wish that this letter might meet the eye of our late President, the Lord Bishop of the diocese, and that he would interpose his *veto* promptly and decidedly.—I remain, &c.,

CERETICUS.

CAMBRIA ROMANA.—AD VIGESIMVM.

To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

SIR,—I recently had an opportunity of visiting the Roman camp, marked AD VIGESIMVM on the Ordnance map. It is not far from Ambleston, in Pembrokeshire, and is undoubtedly on the line of the *Via Julia Maritima*. As it has been greatly obliterated by agricultural operations, and as the road running through it—the *Via Julia*—is now flanked by banks and hedges, I think it worth while to record, for the information of members not personally acquainted with the spot, that its situation is most correctly indicated on the map alluded to. It is desirable to mention this, because it is at the present day exceedingly difficult to find, and in a few years may totally disappear. It seems to have been only a *castrum æstivum*, a square of about 150 feet in each side, with a single vallum of earth. Towards the south-east corner are faint traces of what may have been the base of a tower.

The road runs westward, and crosses the river Cleddy below Wolf's Castle, continuing its course thence to MENAPIA; eastward it had come up from MARIDVNVM; but I conjecture that a line ran northwards from it towards Puncheston in nearly a straight line, and that it crossed the Preseleu Hills, going by Nevern towards Cardigan. Though I have little more than probabilities gathered from the Ordnance map, added to a few personal observations, for this conjecture, yet I would recommend the subject to the investigation of Pembrokeshire members. It will be remembered that when the Association visited Pentre Ifan and Trewern, at the time of the Cardigan meeting, attention was directed to what was said to be a Roman road coming down from Preseleu, between those two places. This would be just in the direction which I have mentioned above.

I remain, &c.,

A MEMBER.

PRESTATYN CASTLE, FLINTSHIRE.

To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

SIR,—I lately got into conversation with a mason from the neighbourhood of Prestatyn, and he told me that at a very low tide, at the above-mentioned place, he saw in the sands the foundation of a stone wall of solid masonry, at least fifty yards long,—not a ruck of stones brought accidentally together by the tides, or ballast thrown out of a ship, but a portion of a wall, solid, and well built with mortar. He saw this at a very low spring tide,—several persons saw it at the same time with him. This is rather remarkable, as the present site of Prestatyn Castle is very ill-defined, and of doubtful position. May not this wall have something to do with the veritable castle of Prestatyn. It stands about half a mile north of the place said to be the old site, and would only be visible at the ebb of a very low spring. The coast here is very shoal for a long way out.—I remain, &c.,

R. H. JACKSON.

[If our correspondent will look at Prestatyn again, he will find the old mound of the castle within a square vallum of earth—all much degraded—just below the mill.—ED. ARCH. CAMB.]

BRONWEN'S TUMULUS, ANGLESEY.

To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

SIR,—A most gratifying instance of the preservation of what may be considered a national monument has just occurred. At Glan Alaw, in Anglesey, stands a tumulus, in which was found, some years ago, a cistfaen, containing bones supposed to be those of the British Princess Bronwen. The tenant of the farm was preparing to plough the field in which it is, and, if he had ploughed over this tumulus, he might very nearly have obliterated it. However, on the circumstance coming to the knowledge of the owner of the land, Mr. Davies, of the Menai Bridge, that gentleman at once gave directions for

preserving this tumulus, and expressed his intention of having it properly protected for the future. This instance of really good taste and genuine patriotic feeling is well worthy of commemoration, and of imitation also.—I remain, &c., J.

September 20, 1860.

VOELAS PEDIGREE.

To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

SIR,—The note at p. 243 was inclosed to you, directed "to be forwarded to J. E.;" and on receiving a proof from the printer, I retained it, informing him as above, and that it was not intended for publication. As, however, the error has been committed, it will be as well to say that at p. 244, "3. Sa," should be "See," and that after "4" should be "See Heaton, in Burke, where Kenelm Digby appears, in error."

R. P.

Wirewood's Green, Chepstow,

July 3, 1860.

CROMLECH IN PALESTINE.

To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

SIR,—A writer in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, No. XXII., Third Series, p. 149, has made a great mistake about a supposed cromlech in Palestine, by getting a wrong translation of Benjamin of Tudela. The tomb was not covered by a cromlech at all (if he had had it rightly translated), but by "*a cupola supported upon pillars.*" I suppose it was of comparatively late date.—I remain, &c.,

T. W.

VITRIFIED FORT IN BRITANNY.

To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

SIR,—I observe in the fourth volume of M. Viollet Leduc's great work, *The Dictionary of Architecture*, at pp. 205, 206, that mention is made of a vitrified fort, to be found at Peron, in the neighbourhood of St. Brieuc. It is stated to consist of an oval inclosure, composed of granite, clay, and trunks of trees; and that the vitrification seems to have been effected by covering the wall with faggots, and then setting fire to the whole. A section of the wall is given, from which it appears that first of all a *vallum* was made of lumps of granite, mixed with trunks of trees; this was covered on the outer side by a thick stratum of clay. By the action of the burning faggots heaped over the whole the granite has been partially fused and vitrified, while the clay has run into a solid substance, firmly adhering to the agglutinated mass beneath. Round the outside runs a ditch, with a small rampart on the edge of its counterscarp. M. Leduc believes that this is the only instance hitherto met with in France; but we cannot help thinking that other examples will be found by future explorers.

I remain, &c.,

AN ANTIQUARY.

Archæological Notes and Queries.

Note 55.—CISTFEINI.—A cistfaen, with a row of stones all in a line on the top, about seven feet long, and all above ground, has been lately met with. The circumstance is worth noting.

N. 56.—HOUSE OF QUERNS, BANGOR.—Many years ago a large number of querns, or ancient stone hand-mills for corn, were dug up near Bangor, Caernarvonshire. They were so numerous that the finder built a good part of the wall of a cottage with them, and they may now be seen there. The house stands near the branching off of the lane towards Perfeddgoed, about two miles from Bangor, on the Caernarvon road.

Query 102.—HEADSMAN'S AXE.—Among the numerous collections of early and mediæval arms in Wales, is there any instance of a headsman's axe preserved? and, if so, what is its date and history?

Q. 103.—EARLY BRITISH CIRCLES.—It is well known that the number of stones constituting early British circles are hardly ever the same. My query is: "What is the largest, and what is the smallest, number of stones in a circle—supposed to be complete—hitherto observed?"

INQUIRER.

Q. 104.—CORPORATE SEALS.—What is the oldest known date of any corporate seal connected with Wales?

Q. 105.—TOMBS IN CHURCHES.—Supposing an ancient church to be undergoing the process of restoration, can tombs and funereal stones be legally ejected from the interior of the building?

Miscellaneous Notices.

BRECON.—ST. JOHN'S PRIORY CHURCH.—It is with great satisfaction that we have heard of the Marquis Camden's generous offer to restore the choir and side chapels of this fine edifice at his own sole cost, on condition of the transepts being restored by means of a public subscription. Mr. G. Scott has been consulted with reference to this project; and has, we understand, estimated the cost of the restoration as follows:—Chancel, £1,500; Transepts, £1,500; Nave, £2,000. No doubt the call will be responded to throughout Brecknockshire, and we hope, in the course of another year, to find this great and good work actually begun. Few architectural restorations are more urgently needed; and, in the hands of such an architect, we have no doubt that all archæological requirements will be strictly attended to.

BRECON.—CHRIST'S COLLEGE.—The ancient Dominican Chapel, though still untouched, will ere long be taken in hand by the architects of Llandaff Cathedral, with a view to its restoration. Nothing but a

question of estimates hinders the Trustees named in the Act of Parliament from commencing operations.

ST. FAGAN'S, GLAMORGANSHIRE.—The church of this parish, standing close by the castle, to the eastward, has been recently repaired with great judgment. Portions of the building are of the thirteenth century: these have been carefully attended to, and preserved. The insertion of some new windows in the place of common square sash lights, which had thrust out the older ones (during the calamitous anæsthetic period of the last century, and the earlier portion of the present) was absolutely necessary. We have seldom seen a more satisfactory manner of treating a building, under the circumstances, than has been evinced on this occasion.

ST. ISHMAEL'S, CAERMARTHENSHIRE.—Considerable repairs have been lately made in this church, one of the most picturesque and curious in the county. A correspondent in Caermarthenshire laments that scarcity of funds has caused the internal fittings to be executed in a manner which admits of much improvement.

LLANLLAWER, PEMBROKESHIRE.—The ancient church of this parish, which had fallen into great decay, has been taken down, and a new one built on the same foundation, the old materials being used up for the purpose. Some early crossed stones, belonging to the former edifice, have been judiciously preserved, and imbedded externally in the walls of the new one. Within the church-yard is a *Ffynnon Sant*, with its early vaulted covering, in tolerable preservation. We wish we could hear of the parishioners intending to clean it out, and to put it in a condition worthy of the new church.

TREASURE TROVE.—In consequence of a communication from the Home Office, a "General Order" has been issued to all Inspectors of Police, directing them, whenever they hear of any ancient coins, gold or silver ornaments, or other relics of antiquity being found, to give notice to the finder that he must deliver up to the Sheriff all such coins or articles so found, for which full intrinsic value will be given by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. The police are further directed to report all persons refusing or neglecting to comply with the order, when steps will be taken for the recovery of the same. This is the most sensible thing Government has done for many years.

MAP OF BRITANNIA SECUNDA.—The map inserted in the last Number of our Journal is intended to serve as a preliminary or sketch-map of a more complete one, which we hope hereafter to furnish for *Cambria Romana*, or *Britannia Secunda*. It is proposed that any member of the Association, who will undertake to mark on it any Roman remains, roads, camps, villas, &c., *from his own personal knowledge and inspection, and the accuracy of which he will make himself scientifically answerable for*, shall have as many copies of this map furnished him by the Association as he may require for the purpose. The Editor will be obliged if members interested in this branch of Welsh antiquities will communicate with him on the subject. By this plan a tolerably complete map may be gradually formed.

REVIEWS.

THE ANCIENT CORNISH DRAMA. By EDWIN NORRIS, Esq., Sec. R.A.S. (Fourth Notice.)

There is a portion of this learned work which has a peculiar interest for the Cornish, and, we may say, for the Welsh archæologist—that which is embodied in the Notes of the Second Volume, and refers to the antiquarian topography of places mentioned in the Dramas. They occur in the form of an Appendix, contributed by E. H. Pedler, Esq.; and they show a minute and discriminating spirit of inquiry, such as ought to make the county proud of their author.

The close similarity which shows itself between the languages of Wales and Cornwall exists, as may be presupposed, among the names of places also; and a Welshman wandering through that picturesque and curious district may almost fancy himself at home when the sound of the local names strikes his ear. *Carnsew, Trehemby, Penryn, Pendennis, Bosanneth, &c., &c.*, all sound quite homely to a Cymro, though he would himself spell them and speak them with a difference.

What is here done by Mr. Pedler on a small scale might well be carried out in detail throughout the whole country; and we wish we could find a similar operation set on foot in all Celtic countries. Brittany, Wales, Scotland and Ireland might furnish matter for several volumes of *brief notes* on local names in each parish: the border English counties of the Marches, such as Monmouthshire and Herefordshire, &c., might well be included. Members could not do better than take their respective home districts in hand, contributing the results of their researches to the Association, and they would form a most legitimate and interesting body of papers for the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

We subjoin some extracts from the notes on Cornwall, which will give a good idea of Mr. Pedler's diligent research.

"*Merthyn*. This name is found in Cornwall at two or three places, but the one we are in search of readily presents itself. It is the manor of *Merthyn* in Constantine (a parish which, as already stated, divides Budock from Mawgan), and is on the northern shore of Helford creek. It must have been once a place of some importance, as Leland speaks of its 'manor house then ruinous (circ. A.D. 1540), and well wooded park.' We may infer with some probability, that at the date of these Dramas it was the property of the Carmenows. At all events we find it in their possession in the 20th year of King Edward III., as appears by an entry in the roll of knights' fees, inserted in Carew's History of Cornwall: 'Rogerus de Carminou ten. 20 part. 1 feo. Mort. extra 10 part. illius 20. in Wynnenton, *Marthyn* et Tamerton.'

"Of this person Tonkin observes: 'Sir Roger de Carmenow, for he was a knight, left this manor (*Merthyn*), *inter alia*, to his eldest son and heir, Sir Thomas Carmenow, of Carmenow, knight, who leaving only three daughters his heirs, this manor fell to the share of Philippa, the wife of John Treworthen.' From the latter family it seems to have passed by marriage to the ancient family of Reskymer, in whose possession it was in Leland's time.

"The parish of Constantine, in which Merthyn is situate, as well as its vicinity, possesses some remarkable stone monuments, supposed to have been connected with druidical superstitions. On the tenement of Mén in this parish is a large stone resting on a flat base, but wrought above into a spherical form, giving the appearance, according to Borlase, of a Greek Omega (Ω). It is 11 feet high, and 30 in circumference. On the same tenement there is also a stone of huge dimensions, being 33 feet long, and 14½ feet thick near the middle, but tapering towards the extremities, and thus of a somewhat egg-like shape, which is seemingly poised in air, as it rests only on the points of two small rocks, between which there is a sufficient space for persons to creep through, in the observance of certain superstitious rites. Dr. Borlase deems this apparently natural structure to be what is called a *tolmen*, or *hole of stone*. In the adjacent parish of Sithney is a pile of rocks, of which the uppermost is stated to have been a logan, or rocking stone, until overturned by the soldiers of Cromwell. It is called *Mén amber*.

"The peninsula of Pendennis is immediately contiguous to *Arwennack*, the place coupled with it in the same verse of the play, and to which we will now advert.

"*Arwennek*. The manor of Arwennack is co-extensive with the parish of Falmouth, and formerly included Pendennis also. It was detached from Budock, and constituted a separate parish by an act of parliament in 1664. The manor possesses some note in Cornish history, as the residence long since of the ancient family of Killigrew or Kelligrew (the Eagle's Grove), originally seated at Kelligrew in St. Earne, from which place they removed to Arwennack as a preferable residence in the reign of Richard II., in consequence of an alliance with the heiress of this property. The family of Killigrew appear as landowners in a record of 20 Edward III., and are said to have descended from a natural son of Richard Earl of Cornwall, and King of the Romans (see Lysons, lxi. and Carew). William Killigrew, Esq., was created a baronet in 1661. The title, with the family, became extinct in 1704, and the estates are now the property of Lord Wodehouse. The town of Falmouth is of modern origin. In the beginning of the seventeenth century a few houses only existed on its site; but under the patronage of the Killigrews, to whom it belonged, this village, then known by the name of Smithick, was enlarged, its trade and opulence rapidly increased, and in a few years it took a position among the principal towns of the county. It was incorporated by the name of 'Falmouth' in 1661 by royal charter, and in 1664, as already mentioned, was made a separate parish.

"Pendennis Castle was for some time held of the crown by the family of Killigrew, at a small rent and fine. John Killigrew, Esq., was appointed the first governor. He built at Arwennack a very costly mansion, and on his death, in 1567, Sir John Killigrew, knight, succeeded him. As lords of Pendennis Castle, the heirs of Killigrew were obliged to keep a pole on the Black Rock to warn mariners of the danger. Some remains of the ancient mansion are said to be still existing, adjacent to the town of Falmouth."

"*Lanerchy*. I apprehend this place to be either the same as, or else to be locally connected with, *Laner*, in the parish of St. Allen. The name occurs in the Domesday survey, and now attaches to several places in Cornwall; but that in St. Allen is most to our purpose. From a very early date it belonged to the Bishops of Exeter, who had a mansion there, and founded the church of St. Allen, which afterwards was conferred by the see on the college of Glazney at Penryn. In the ordination of this vicarage, A.D. 1314, the bishop includes in his endowment the whole tithe of the park of *Lanergh*,

'de parco de Lanergh;' and in the same document the church of St. Allen is described to be nigh the park, 'ecclesia Sancti Aluny juxta parcum.' (Oliver's *Monast.* p. 50.) William of Worcester, A.D. 1478, speaks of the castle of Laner, 'in villa Laner,' as then in ruins.

"Dr. Pryce interprets *Lannar* and *Lanherch* as 'a forest or grove, also a lawn, a bare place in a wood;' and adds, 'probably *Lannar* in St. Allen is named from this last.' He evidently associates the word with the Welsh *Llanerc* of similar meaning.

"*Lanerchy* appears to be the plural of *Lanerch* or *Lanergh*.

"It is stated by Lysons that there was a Cornish family of the name of *Lenhorgy*, whose arms are quartered by Beville, a family which is said to have come to England with the Conqueror, and which was anciently seated at Gwarnike, in the parish of St. Allen."

The concluding Note of this Appendix is well worth reading carefully all through; and, did space permit, we would reprint a great portion of the valuable matter it contains. As it is, however, we are forced to sum up its purport in a few words. Mr. Pedler examines, in much detail, the evidence as to the time and place when and where these Dramas were written and exhibited. For our own part, we think he assigns rather too early a date; but it is probably premature to pronounce an opinion on this point. Judging from the weight and influence of the See of Exeter in and around Penryn in the thirteenth century; from the rise of Penryn to the rank of a town; and from the erection of the collegiate house Glazeney at that period;—considering also that most of the places mentioned in the Dramas lie in this district;—he infers that the author of these Dramas not only resided at Penryn, but that he was an ecclesiastic also. Adverting then to the occurrence of certain names of places, *Vuthek* for *Budock*, *Fekene* for *Feock*, *Lostuthyel* for *Lostwithiel*, &c., when the former names were superseded about the time of Edward I., and also to the introduction of certain Anglo-French words into the text, Mr. Pedler thinks that the date of these compositions may be assigned to the last quarter of the thirteenth century; and, from these two series of circumstances combined, he conjectures that they were the production of the members of the religious house of Glazeney just mentioned. Mr. Pedler means that they were then composed: the date of the MSS. is a perfectly different question, which Mr. Norris refers, for the earliest of them, to the fifteenth century.

THE ROMANS IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE. By the Rev. S. LYSONS, M.A.
Gloucester: 1860.

This is the title of a Lecture delivered by the Author to a Literary Society in his city, and since printed in the form of a thin *octavo* volume. It contains many interesting notices of Roman remains in and around that ancient city; and served as a kind of guide book on the occasion of the recent meeting of the Archæological Institute.

Mr. Lysons enters at some length into the question of Pudens and Claudia, connecting the latter with Gloucester; but, after so much has been written on this subject by Archdeacon Williams, and others,

all well known to the members of our Association, we do no more than allude to the fact. It is more interesting to us to hear what the author says of the Roman Gloucester; and he says:—

“There can be little doubt any longer as to the site of Roman Gloucester having occupied the exact position which the town now occupies. The discovery of the pavements in the Blue Coat School, Eastgate Street,—supposed to have been the *Prætorium*, or governor's residence,—at the Spread Eagle, in the Northgate Street, the Ram Hotel and the Crypt School, in the Southgate Street,—buildings supposed to have been the residence of the *duo legati*,—another at the Cross—supposed by Counsel (and with great probability) to have been the site of the Forum,—the remains of a temple in the Westgate Street; and another building in Longsmith Street, most of them flush with the line of the present streets, show that the same arrangement of the town existed then as does now. The walls of Roman Gloucester—for I believe that the walls which surrounded the town when destroyed after the parliamentary wars were the original Roman walls—may be still traced in many parts, sufficiently so to make a tolerably accurate guess at their circuit which I have marked with a dotted line in the Map, which accompanies this Lecture, showing what I believe to have been the position of the ancient walls. I have also dotted down the localities of the Roman antiquities hitherto discovered. The Gates were originally four in number, North, South, East, and West, the streets leading to which still retain their names. At the West Gate was the *Porta forinseca*, or outermost gate toward the enemy, the Silures, on the spot now called the *Foreign Bridge*, to which point the Severn doubtless flowed in those days. The City appears to have had no walls where the Severn afforded it sufficient defence.

“Gloucester was, in short, a most important city, and governed by officers of the highest rank in the Imperial Government.”

Mr. Lysons has had the merit of proving the existence of a Roman Camp at Hempsted, near Gloucester; and he goes into full details concerning it,—for which we must refer members to the work itself.

He treats the camps and roads of this district in a lucid manner, as may be judged of from the following extracts; and as Gloucester formed one of the main points of the base of Roman military operations with regard to *BRITANNIA SECUNDA*, they are worthy of attention by Cambrian archæologists:—

“Immediately on Claudius gaining a footing in this country, he set about the formation of grand military roads, for the purpose of conveying his troops and baggage, and he built a chain of fortresses along the line of the brow of the Cotteswold hills, overhanging the Vale of the Severn. He committed these works to the care of Ostorius Scapula, the *proprætor*, Aulus Plautius' colleague and successor in the government. These forts were particularly designed to act as a check upon the Silures, whose country extended up to the western side of the Severn, embracing that part of our County now known as the Forest Division. These Silures were among the most determined and boldest enemies the Romans met with in Britain, and gave them a vast deal of trouble. The Severn was the boundary between the Dobuni and the Silures, as also between the two great divisions which the Romans afterwards made of the southern parts of Britain into *Britannia Prima*, and *Britannia Secunda*; the former extending up to the left bank of the river, and including the Cotteswold hills and Vale of Severn, the latter commencing on the right bank and

embracing the Forest of Dean. The military roads which passed through this County were the Ickneild Street, the Ermine Street, the Foss Way, the Ackman Street; another road leading from Lincoln, Warwickshire, and Worcestershire, and probably the Salt Way, or *Via Salaria*, and minor one, *Via Julia*, from Bath to the Severn: street being called in British, *Ystraed*, and in Latin, *Strata*, from the roads being pitched or paved with stones. Livy speaks of *Vie Stratae*.

"The roads were distinguished in different ways, as *Vie Consulares*, *Vie Regie*, *Vie Prætorie*, and *Vie Militares*. It is probable, however, that these roads were originally British roads, and only adopted and improved by the Romans. Higden attributes the *quatuor Vie Regales* to Belinus, the British King: viz.—the Foss, from south to north, through Bath, Cirencester, and Cotteswold to Scotland; the Watling Street, from Dover to Wales; the Beling Street, from St. David's to Southampton; and the Ickneild Street, from St. David's to Tynemouth, Northumberland. The Ickneild Street, or *Via Icenica*, led from the Icenii, who inhabited the present county of Norfolk, to Wales, entering Gloucestershire near Eastleach, passing through Corinium, also called Durocornovium, or Cirencester, one of the earliest Roman towns in this County, and the capital of the Cotteswolds, and crossing the Severn at Aust (the *trajectus Augusti*) to Isca, or Caerleon, in Monmouthshire. The Ermine Street led from London, through Cirencester, to Gloucester, and so on to the territory of the Silures." Another Roman road appears from Gale, in Hearne's edition of *Leland's Itinerary*, to have come from Lincoln, and passing through Warwickshire and Worcestershire entered the County at Aston-under-edge, and so by Beekford, Ashchurch, and Tewkesbury, formed a cross with the Ermine Street in the centre of the town of Gloucester, still known by the name of the Cross. The Foss Way, *Via Fossata*, extended from the Humber, in Yorkshire, to Isca Dumnoniorum, or Exeter, and perhaps further; it entered the County at the north, passed by Stow-on-the-Wold, Northleach, Foss Bridge, to Cirencester, where it was met by the Ackman Street, which led to *Aquæ Sulis*, or Bath.

I don't hesitate to place among the Roman roads of this County, the *Via Salaria*, or Salt Way, as the road is still commonly called, which enters the County near Lechlade, passes through the parishes of Quenington, Coln St. Aldwins, Coln St. Dennis, crosses the Foss Road between Northleach and Foss Bridge, and proceeds probably to Gloucester. It has every characteristic of a Roman road, and though I don't find it mentioned in any author, I have myself explored a barrow, or tumulus, in the parish of Coln St. Dennis, through which the road runs, and have picked up coins in its immediate vicinity, especially a very beautiful one of silver, of Julia Domna, the wife of the Emperor Septimius Severus. We know from Pliny that the Romans had their *Vie Salariae* for conveying their salt, and it is singular that this road should have so long escaped the notice of antiquaries.

"The chain of forts which overhung the Vale of Gloucester stood on Bredon Hill, Cleve, Leckhampton, Crickley, Churchdown or Chosen, Painswick, Haresfield or Broadridge Green, Standish, Selsley, Frocester, Uley Berry, Stinchcombe, Dyrham, Little Sodbury, Tortworth, and Clifton Downs; situations which, before the invention of gunpowder, were capable of being defended with great success. They were doubtless the scenes of many a bloody conflict, and there are evidences of their having been taken and retaken by the different conquerors of this island—Romans, Saxons, and Danes in their turn."

The book is illustrated with a good map, plans, &c., and is highly creditable to the local press of Gloucester.

Cambrian Archaeological Association.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING, BANGOR,

AUGUST 27TH TO SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1860.

President,

CHARLES G. WYNNE, Esq., M.P.

Tural Committee.

Colonel the Hon. EDWARD GORDON DOUGLAS-PENNANT, M.P., *Chairman.*

Sir RICHARD BULKELEY WILLIAMS BULKELEY, Bart, M.P., *Vice-Chairman.*

<p>The Lord Bishop of Bangor The Right Hon. the Lord Boston The Hon. Wm. Owen Stanley, M.P. The Very Rev. the Dean of Bangor The Mayor of Caernarvon George Richard Griffith, Esq., Pen- craig, High Sheriff of Anglesey John Williams, Esq., Treffos Davies, Robert, Esq., Bodlondeb Dodson, A. J., Esq., Garth Evans, the Rev. Daniel, Bangor Griffith, R. Trygarn, Esq., Carreglwyd Griffith, R. M., Esq., Bangor Gubbins, J. P., Esq., Glyn-y-Garth Hill, the Rev. R. H., D.C.L., Beau- maris Hughes, H. R., Esq., Bangor Hughes, J. W., Esq., Bangor Jones, the Rev. H., D.D., F.S.A., V.P., Beaumaris</p>	<p>Jones, Robt., Esq., M.D., Caernarvon Jones, the Rev. J. Wynne, Heneglwys Jones-Parry, T. L. D., Esq., Madryn Mealy, the Rev. R. R. Parry, Beaumaris Owen, the Rev. Henry, Llangefni Pritchard, Wm., Esq., Tanycoed Priestly, J., Esq., Hirdrefaig Pughe, the Rev. Evan, Bangor Purvis, the Rev. J., Bangor Roberts, H. B., Esq., Bangor Richards, John, Esq., Bangor Slater, the Rev. Leonard, Belmont Turner, Thomas, Esq., Caernarvon Totton, the Rev. W. C., Friars, Bangor Williams, J. Vincent H., Esq., Bangor Williams, John, Esq., Beaumaris Williams, the Rev. M., Llanrhyddlad Williams, W., Esq., M.D., Caernarvon Wyatt, A., Esq., Tanybryn, Bangor Vincent, the Rev. C., Llanfairfechan</p>
--	--

Tural Treasurer.

Messrs. Williams & Co., Old Bank.

Tural Secretaries.

T. Love D. Jones-Parry, Esq. Rev. W. Wynn Williams, Junr.
Henry Kennedy, Esq.

Curaturs of Museum.

Rev. Leonard Slater. Mr. Henry Bellars.

ARCH. CAMB., THIRD SERIES, VOL. VI.

2 Z

MONDAY, AUGUST 27TH.

The General Committee met soon after 7 o'clock in the National School-rooms, which had been kindly placed at the disposal of the Association during the week by the Vicars of Bangor. The usual preliminary business having been gone through, and the Report submitted to the Committee and approved of, the Meeting of the Association was opened by the Very Reverend the Dean of Bangor, who, on the proposal of Mr. Babington, took the chair in the absence of the Lord Bishop of St. David's, President for the past year. The Dean of Bangor, after regretting the absence of the Right Reverend Prelate, and welcoming the Members to Bangor, proposed that Mr. Wynne should assume the chair.

The President then delivered the following address, which on its conclusion was received with marks of decided approbation:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—When the request was made to me that I should occupy the presiding chair at the present Meeting, my first impulse was to decline the proffered honour. I felt that I had no such knowledge of the subject of archæology as could entitle me to speak upon it in the presence of those who have made it their study, and that the post would have been better filled by some one possessing that special acquaintance with it to which I have no pretension. On further consideration, however, I was led to believe that those from whom the proposal emanated took a somewhat different view of the duties devolving on the President, and that what was expected of me in their discharge was rather that I should—speaking both on behalf of this county in which I reside, and the town of Bangor, with which I have the honour to be connected in a public capacity—welcome the Association on their arrival, and express our hope that they may derive pleasure and satisfaction from their visit, and from the inspection of those objects of archæological interest to which their attention will be directed. It may seem almost superfluous, in addressing a meeting of archæologists, to dwell upon the use and advantages of such meetings as the present, or upon the general province and objects of the science itself; but so much misconception has existed, and still exists, with regard to both points, that I believe it may be of some service to attempt to place these in a clearer light, and to vindicate them from the charge so often made, of being devoid of practical utility; after which I shall offer a few remarks upon the objects within this district to which your attention will be invited—remarks necessarily of the most general and superficial character, such as alone can be offered by one whose knowledge of the subject is limited to an appreciation of its general character and objects, and of its value as an auxiliary to more comprehensive studies. First, then, let me say what archæology is *not*. It is not a barren dilettanteism, consisting merely in the collection of quaint and unmeaning relics, valued by the possessor not for the instruction to be drawn from them, but in the mere spirit of a collector, and the interest attaching to which begins in, and ends with, their acquisition. Archæology is something more than this. In its widest sense it may be defined as the scientific investigation and study of the material records and relics of past generations. It has been called "The Handmaid of

History." They differ in this, that history is the more comprehensive term. It is the province of archæology to supply a part of the materials—a part only, but still an essential and indispensable part—of the materials with which the historian has to deal. It stands to history in the relation of the subordinate to the architectonic or master science. Just as—to borrow an illustration from physical science—the geologist founds upon a patient and minute investigation of the surface of the globe that knowledge of its past history and condition which is the object of his pursuit; so must the historian avail himself, if he would present a true picture of the past, or arrive at a right understanding of the present, of the labours of the archæologist, and of the light which they throw upon his subject. This view has obtained a readier recognition of late, since truer views have prevailed as to the mode in which history should be written. Formerly it was too much the practice of historians to confine their inquiries to the wars of a nation—to its diplomacy and international relations—its commerce and its domestic legislation—which latter they studied rather as politicians than historians, and rather in party struggles, and changes of dynasties or ministries, than in the statute-book and code of the national laws. But every nation has really a two-fold life—an outer and an inner—and these outward manifestations are but the development of that inner life from which they spring, and which we must study if we wish to interpret them truly. It is this inner life, with all the details of which it is made up, which is the peculiar province of archæology. The social condition of a people—their intercourse between man and man—their architecture—their art—their literature—the minutest details of their domestic life—their food—their dress—their arms—their coinage—their industry,—all these history incorporates in herself, and a brighter light is thus thrown upon her pages, and a fuller and truer conception gained of the forms of thought and feeling, of the motives and secret springs of action, which compose the great drama of history—the progress of the human mind. Perhaps it would be impossible to give a better illustration of the value of archæological knowledge to the historian than by referring to the celebrated chapter in Dr. Macaulay's *History* on the Social Condition of England in the Seventeenth Century, and the use he has there made of materials which had been neglected by others as beneath the dignity of history. I might mention, as another instance of the kind, Sir Walter Scott's *Ivanhoe*. Sir Walter Scott would have been eminent as an antiquary if he had never written a line upon any other subject; and it is hardly going too far to say that no history has ever given so full, so graphic, and so true a picture of the state of English society, in the century after the Norman conquest, as is contained in that work of fiction. The highest testimony to its value was the remark of Thierry, the accomplished historian of the Norman conquest, who is said to have declared that the perusal of *Ivanhoe* was to him like a revelation. Nor is it only in supplying material that archæology subserves the end of history. It may claim to be heard as an independent witness, and sometimes to correct its errors. The examination of original documents, letters, and state papers which have been preserved to us, is an important branch of archæological

research. Such documents may be said, in one sense, to be the truest and most reliable history, inasmuch as they are free from that colouring which is often given by the prejudices or ignorance of narrators to the events which they profess to relate. It was a remark of Porson's that an Athenian newspaper, if such a thing were to be discovered, would give us a truer notion of the life of the old citizens of Athens than all that scholars have written on the subject; whilst in our own time a striking instance of the value of such materials is afforded in Mr. Foster's recent account of the attempted seizure of the members by Charles I., a work compiled from original letters and other documents in the State Paper Office, and which has rescued a very important passage in our history from the misrepresentations of Lord Clarendon. Other instances might be given of important contributions to historical knowledge which are due to archæology. A staff of antiquaries were attached, amongst other *savans*, to Napoleon's staff during his Egyptian expedition, and to them we owe the discovery of the Rosetta stone, that key to the language of ancient Egypt which first opened to us the historical records with which all the monuments of that country abound. In our own time the labours of Colonel Rawlinson have succeeded in unlocking another ancient language which had been dead for more than 2000 years without apparent prospect of revival. I believe that a parallel discovery has been lately made by this Society in the discovery of a monument in South Wales, in the Abbey of St. Dogmael, bearing a Latin and Ogham inscription, which will supply the means of deciphering the latter character. And the discoveries of Mr. Layard, at Nineveh, have given us both an intimate knowledge of the manners and customs of the ancient Assyrians, and a very valuable confirmation of the truth of Scripture history. The record of history—particularly that which extends to the remoter periods—is often vague, uncertain, and sometimes disputed. It dates before the art of printing existed, and the mistakes of transcribers were a fertile source of error. The researches of antiquaries have, in many instances, from the exhumation of a mound, or the inscription on a stone, found a clue to some ambiguous passage of history, or unintelligible tradition; whilst in Wales, where the vernacular is different from the language of English history, the study of local antiquities and traditions is peculiarly valuable. I may mention, on the authority of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, in whose pages an account of it was given, an interesting corroboration of the old romance about the burial of Bronwen on the banks of Alaw, in a cistfaen, in Mona, which was confirmed by the discovery, in the year 1813, of a *carnedd*, with its cell, vase, and bones, on a spot still known as Ynys Bronwen, and corresponding exactly to that indicated in the old tradition. If from history we turn to architecture, we have only to point to the great architectural revival which has taken place within the last thirty or forty years, and which is the direct result of that intelligent and systematic study of the older architectural monuments, both in this country and on the continent, which it is the object of such meetings as the present to promote, and which has been encouraged by the periodical congresses of the different archæological societies. The

British Association began its labours in 1830; the two archaeological societies in 1844; and, amongst other important works which they have effected, are the restoration of the cathedrals of Durham and Ely, of Redcliffe Church at Bristol, with many others; and, generally, the great impulse which has been given to the study and preservation of ancient models, by their meetings, in which men of learning, judgment, and experience, who have made the different branches of archaeology their study, are brought together, and observations elicited, doubtful points discussed, and all enabled and invited to offer on the spot their several opinions, in sight of the objects under review, an advantage which has been forcibly expressed in a remark attributed to the present Archbishop of Dublin, that an hour's conversation in the Forum would do more to clear a man's views of Roman history than years of study. Of the service rendered to art by archaeology, the instances are without number. The only difficulty is that of selecting from them. The influence of the Elgin Marbles upon our sculpture and painting is well known, as well as of those forms of art which come within the province of the antiquary, such as coins, medals, and other relics of Greek and mediæval art. And here I wish to address an argument to the utilitarian school, and shall endeavour to show that archaeology, far from being a mere unprofitable dilettanteism, has a positive money value—one appreciable not only by the literary or scientific mind, but even to those who look exclusively to material interests—that commerce, in a word, no less than history, or art, is under obligations to archaeology. I allude to the case of our pottery and earthenware manufacture, which is now an important branch of our national trade. At the time when Wedgwood first began his operations, England was an importing country with regard to this article of trade, drawing her supplies from the continent, from Holland, from France, and from Germany. About the year 1760 Wedgwood established himself in Staffordshire. The models which he selected for imitation were all taken from the antique, from the Portland Vase, Greek vases, cameos, and old coins; but above all from the magnificent collection of Etruscan vases and earthenware, which were purchased from Sir William Hamilton for the British Museum. Such was the immediate improvement in classical elegance and purity of design which the manufacture derived from these sources, that within a very few years England became an exporting country in this article, and the trade in it steadily developed since, until in the year 1857 the declared value of the earthenware exported from the United Kingdom was £1,488,668. Wedgwood's own sense of the obligation under which he was to his imitation of his ancient models was marked by the name he gave to the new village, formed round his works in Staffordshire, which he called Etruria in honour of them. More recently still, the collection of Etruscan antiquities made by Prince Canino, and brought to England by Signor Campanari, has marked another stage in the progress of this branch of industry; and it is a fact that, at this moment, the best silversmiths and jewellers in London resort constantly to the British Museum to study these models, and copy them for reproduction. The well known Minton ware, to which belong the most beautiful specimens of fictile art in the present

day, are either copied from, or due to the study and imitation of, the Majolica ware of mediæval Italy; whilst the smaller objects of Assyrian art, brought from Nineveh by Mr. Layard, are extensively copied by artists, and reductions of them made, on a smaller scale, in Parian, in marble, or in bronze. But archæology is valuable also for its suggestions, for the assistance given by it to the imagination, in realizing the past events associated with material objects. The spot selected for this year's Meeting, and the district to be visited, are rich both in natural beauties and in associations, with ancient lore and historic occurrences of the Celtic, Roman, and mediæval periods. A few passing allusions to some of these are all that either the limits of an address, or my own very slight acquaintance with the subject, permit me to attempt. Here, in the immediate vicinity of Snowdon, on the banks of the Menai, and of "Mona, the mother of Wales," (as it is called by old writers,) we are surrounded by objects interesting to the historian, and to the antiquary. Unfortunately the interests and scenes of our national annals are those connected with the worst passions of our nature, and exhibit the familiarity of our ancestors with deeds of rapine and bloodshed rather than with the arts of peace. They contain no records of commercial enterprize; they do not tell us what commodities were sold or bartered; what harbours were noted for the peaceful occupations of trade; or what chiefs were famed for the sciences and pursuits which elevate and advance humanity. Our attention is confined, except when drawn to our ancient ecclesiastical edifices, to castles, forts, earthworks for defence, or defiance; scenes of conflict with invaders, Roman, Saxon, Norman, and quite as frequently between the natives themselves. These furnish well nigh the whole materials of Welsh history. Archæology helps us to realize, with the fullest force of contrast, the different state of society which prevailed in those barbarous and lawless ages, from that under which we have the happiness to live. Archæology, as a means of discovering, elucidating, and preserving ancient objects and implements of arts, commerce or manufactures, furnishes *ocular demonstration* of the gradual progress of nations, and the instruments by which it was effected. Things are great or small—good, bad, or indifferent—by comparison with other times and objects. The stone huts, which abound among the wastes of these parts, give us the measure of domestic accommodation enjoyed by our remote ancestors; we get a glimpse even of their "cuisine" in the bones and shell-fish which are found in them. It is by the light of archæology that we are enabled to measure the gulf which separates the rude canoe of excavated oak from the prodigy of modern shipbuilding which lately visited our coast. Through its aid the mind may revert to the coracles in which Hu Gadarn brought the Cymry to Britain, and may contrast with those frail barques the Channel Fleet, which lately anchored at Holyhead. By reflecting upon the rude ferry boats which, even within living memory, were the only conveyance across the Menai, we can estimate the impulse given to commerce, and to intercourse, by the suspension and tubular bridges. We may look across the Straits, and imagine Pierce Griffith, the Lord of Penrhyn, fitting out his ship at Beaumaris, at his own cost, and sailing with his crew of

volunteers, to resist the Spanish Armada; and from him and his companions our thoughts may return to the great volunteer movement of the present day, and the gallant regiments now marshalling in Bangor, and other towns, who, I have no doubt, would give as good an account of any other invader who might assail our shores, as their ancestors did of the Spanish Armada. Standing upon the ruined tower of Dolbadarn, the antiquary may picture to himself the unhappy prince who was imprisoned there by his brother Llewelyn, leaning against the same battlement, and gazing upon the opposite hill, where then a few browsing goats and sheep alone disturbed the solitude, but whose slopes now echo with the rattle of rubbish, shot down into the lake, the puffing of the locomotive, and teem with all the signs of peaceful industry. The traces of primitive or British occupation of this portion of Venedotia (Gwynedd) are abundantly observable in the ruins of old walls, of huts and cairns upon our mountains and moors, in numerous earth intrenchments, and in traces of former cultivation upon hills and elevated side lands now abandoned to furze or heath. The neighbourhood of Penmaenmawr will exhibit these furrows and indications of past industry. The hills around are covered with old forts and dwelling-huts. The whole district of Snowdon was, in fact, one fortress—always resorted to as a bulwark against aggression, often assailed and penetrated, but never occupied till Edward I. Its boundaries were the Conway on the north, and Traethmawr on the south, which the Welsh crossed when hard pressed, fortifying the defiles and castles along the frontiers, with watch-towers interspersed. Besides the large castles, we find most of the hills and eminences fortified, under the various names of moel, dinas, castell, caer, crug, and tommen. The latter were the sites probably of wooden towers or stockades, analogous to the New Zealand "pah," which, even with artillery, our troops have found it hard to penetrate. The camp upon Penmaen is mentioned by Camden, as being, according to tradition, "the strongest place of defence that the Ancient Britons had in all Snowdon. Moreover," he adds, "the greatness of the work shows that it was a princely fortification, strengthened by nature and workmanship." Sir Lytton Bulwer, in his novel of *Harold*, gives a most accurate description of it, and makes it the scene of the death of Griffith ap Llewelyn, who was slain there, while resisting Harold's invasion of Snowdon, by his own subjects. On the summit of the Rivals, beyond Clynnog, however, is another example, perhaps the best that exists, of a British fortress. Its remote situation, and the difficulty of access to it, have preserved it in a more unaltered state than any other which I have seen. We have the treble wall of vast strength, with traces of towers at intervals; the entrance gateways, one of them still surmounted by its huge lintel stone; and, within the inclosure, in great numbers, the most perfect specimens extant of the small circular buildings, whose nature has been disputed, but which there seems no reason to doubt were habitations, after the usual fashion of British houses, for the inmates or garrison of the inclosure. For we learn from Strabo that "the houses of the Britons were round, with a high pointed covering." Cæsar tells us that they were only lighted by the door. And on the Antonine column they are represented as circular, with an

arched entrance. Comparing these accounts with the walls which still remain, we may be tolerably certain that they were conical tent-shaped buildings, with walls of stone, roofed in with boughs, reeds, fern, or sods, without other aperture than the doorway. Immediately behind this fortress lies the secluded and almost inaccessible little valley, Nant Gwytherin, where Vortigern ended his days ingloriously. On Carn Bodnan and Carn Madryn are other interesting British remains, and I may here express my regret, with regard to that district of this county, that the intervening distance which compelled its exclusion from our programme, has deprived both myself and many other gentlemen who reside there, of the opportunity of showing hospitality to those who might otherwise have been enabled to visit it on this occasion. Of the Roman period the traces are less abundant than of the British. The sites remain—in many cases the names—and relics of domestic architecture continue from time to time to be brought to light. But Norman castles have arisen upon these sites, which sometimes, as in the case of Caernarvon, and of Diganwy, near Conway, were constructed out of the materials of the Roman fort which occupied them. But perhaps the most striking remains of the Roman period—the best evidence of the scale upon which her conquests were conducted, and of the means by which they were maintained—is to be found in their great military roads. They had all this remarkable feature, that they radiated from some central point, instead of being constructed without general plan or policy; and it is a curious proof of the forecast and sagacity with which they were planned, that at this day the principal trunk lines of railway throughout the kingdom, north, south, east and west, coincide very nearly with the ancient Roman roads in those several directions:—

The old *Watling Street*, following nearly the course of the London and North Western, ran from Chester to Dover, then the chief post of communication with the continent.

Ermine Street nearly represents that of the Great Northern.

Port Way—The Great Western from London to Exeter.

Stone Street—The London and Brighton.

In this district within which we are now assembled, we still find, in a very perfect state of preservation, portions of the old Roman road of communication between Chester and Segontium. From Chester it ran to the Roman station of *Varæ*, now *Caerwys*, past *Bodfari*, the private residence or villa of the Roman General *Varus*; whether *Caerwys*, the modern name of the camp, can be derived from *Caer Varus*, is a question which I must leave to Welsh etymologists. From thence the road crossed the *Conway* at the Roman station of *Conovium*, now *Caerhun*, and from thence by *Bwlch-y-ddaufen*, and behind *Penmaen*, down to *Aber*, whence it followed the line of the sea-coast. Remote and unproductive as this part of Britain must have been, the Romans seem to have thought it worth holding in considerable force, owing, no doubt, to the command which it gave them of the Irish Channel, and also probably for the sake of its mineral treasures—its silver, lead, iron, and copper mines, which were well known to, and worked by them. Besides

Caernarvon and Caerhun, they had a station at Holyhead, and several minor forts, with military stations on their lines of communication. It does not appear that Ostorius, after overthrowing Caractacus on the frontiers of Gwynedd, penetrated further, but Paulinus (A.D. 60) a few years later made his memorable inroad into Anglesey, of which the well-known passage in Tacitus gives so vivid a picture. He threw his troops across just under Llanidan, where they crossed partly in boats, partly by swimming, the infantry holding on by the horsemen. Of the Norman dynasty nearly every reign was signalised by a Welsh invasion. William Rufus, Henry I., Henry II., and Henry III., all attacked it, and were all unsuccessful. The defeat of Henry II., by the famous Owen Gwynedd, is commemorated in the well-known ode of Gray. Of Henry the Third's invasion an interesting record is preserved in a letter written from the royal camp at Diganwy, by a nobleman to his friends in England, in which he describes the hardships they were enduring, and their mortification at seeing a vessel from Ireland, laden with wine, run aground in the river, and fall into the hands of the Welsh. The defiles of Snowdon were the scene of the final struggles of the Welsh Princes for liberty and independence. It had been their hunting ground, and they appear to have carried their courts about with them in their hunting circuits, whence the numerous places which still retain the name of *Llys* (Court). Llewelyn had a seat at Aber, another at Nantlle Lakes, Llanllyfni, where Edward after the conquest held a fair, and subsequently a tournament, at Morfa Nevin, which was attended by the chivalry of England. In some of the morasses of Snowdon, above Aber, after Llewelyn's death, and the fall of Dolbadarn, his last stronghold, his brother David wandered with his wife and family in their extremity. The unfortunate prince was taken to London and executed there. But the fate and captivity of the two gallant brothers have been commemorated by their countrymen, who devoted the two adjacent peaks of Snowdon as a *carnedd* or memorial stone to each, and they bear to this day the names of *Carnedd Davyd*, and *Carnedd Llewelyn*; it was at Aber, too, that the last Llewelyn, after his hollow compromise with Edward, forgot his former renown in domestic life with Eleanor de Montfort. And at Aber also resided his grandfather, Llewelyn the Great, with his wife Joan, the natural daughter of King John; whose so-called sarcophagus, after being degraded to a cattle trough, has been preserved in the grounds of Baron Hill. After the conquest, these parts witnessed several insurrections before their final incorporation with the realm of England. Madoc, son of the last Llewelyn, took Caernarvon, and brought Edward again into Wales to quell the revolt. Owen Glyndwr ravaged this district in his rebellion against Henry IV., and tried in vain to seize Caernarvon. There is a tradition that a certain Dean of Bangor (called the Black Dean) received Owen Glyndwr, young Percy, and Mortimer, in his house at Aberdovey, where a scheme was broached to divide the kingdom between them. In the civil wars Caernarvon yielded to General Mytton, and he, in turn, was besieged there by Sir John Owen, of Eifionydd, who, hearing that Colonel Carter was on his way to relieve the place, went to meet him, and a battle was fought near Llandegai, where Sir John was taken

prisoner, and North Wales submitted to the Parliamentary forces. I may mention, in connection with Caernarvon, a proverb recorded by Sir John Wynn, which speaks of "the lawyers of Caernarvon, (this being the seat of the law courts in North Wales), the merchants of Beaumaris, and the gentlemen of Conway." Speaking here in Bangor, some mention must be made of the cathedral, though the details of it, both architectural and historical, will be fully discussed on Thursday, and explained to us. The first bishop was appointed to the see about 550. King Edgar, when he invaded North Wales in 970, confirmed its privileges. King John forced the bishop from the altar, and obliged him to pay two hundred falcons for his ransom. Formerly the episcopal manor of Gogarth (Orme's Head) was renowned for its falcons. The great minister Burleigh (Pennant tells us) writes to thank the ancestor of Sir Thomas Mostyn for a cast of hawks from Llandudno. The cathedral was destroyed in 1071, and again by Owen Glyndwr in 1402, because its then bishop sided with the English. The present edifice mostly dates from 1532. I cannot quit the subject of the cathedral without mentioning as a subject of congratulation to all who are interested in this county and diocese, the fact that the bishop who now presides over it is the first for 145 years, one who is able to read, to preach, and above all, to exhort in a colloquial manner, in "a tongue understood of the people." Through these brief and disjointed notices of the chief incidents of Welsh history, connected with the district in which we are assembled, we have now reached the epoch which terminated the separate political existence of Wales, by the enactment of the famous "Statutes of Rhuddlan," framed by Edward I. in 1284. The succeeding period is one less interesting to the archæologist than to the politician or juriconsult; and it is from them we must seek an answer to the question which cannot fail to suggest itself, whether the complete incorporation of Wales with the English realm has been attended with all the advantages which she was entitled to derive from it. It was the remark of a well known Welsh scholar and antiquary, Vaughan, of Hengwrt, after reflecting upon the scenes of strife and discord with which our annals abound,—“We have been conquered to our gain, and undone to our great advantage.” But however fully he may acquiesce in this soliloquy, a further moral will be drawn by the thoughtful student of Welsh history, even if he should come to the conclusion that, upon the whole, Wales has enjoyed a higher degree of prosperity and civilization under the English crown than she could have attained as an independent nation under a line of native princes. He will recognize the practical truth, that, in legislating for her local requirements, account must be taken of those national modes of thought and feeling which have been the growth of centuries; and that a wise statesmanship will never ignore or disregard, but will seek rather to understand and to respect, those features in the character of her people which give to it an individuality no less marked and distinctive than that which has been stamped by the hand of nature upon the land they inhabit.

The President then called on Mr. Barnwell to read the Report of the preceding year, from which it will be seen that the progress of the Society still continues to be encouraging.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1859-60.

"The Committee have on the present, as on many former occasions, the satisfaction of congratulating the Members on the continued success and prosperity of the Cambrian Archaeological Association, which now, after an interval of twelve years, meets for the second time in this county. Since the Caernarvon Meeting, in 1848, the Association has visited every county in the Northern and Southern parts of the Principality, and as regards the former, it now commences its second series of Annual Meetings, which the Committee hope may be as productive of good results as the first series.

"During this period no little has been effected in illustrating the monumental history of Wales; in preserving from neglect or destruction some of its most important and interesting remains; and lastly, as may perhaps be inferred from the gradually increasing numbers of the Members, in encouraging a spirit of inquiry and observation.

"Successful, however, as the Society may be considered in these and other respects, yet the Committee regret that this success, such as it is, cannot be attributed to the active and cordial support hitherto received from the three counties of Caernarvon, Anglesey, and Merioneth—which three counties, taken together, do not contribute, according to the last printed returns, more Members than the single county of Flint. Nor is this circumstance rendered less remarkable by the fact, that it was in this very locality that the first movements on the part of one or two gentlemen were made, which subsequently led to the establishment of the Association.

"The Committee, however, venture to express a hope that the present Meeting, held under such favourable auspices, will tend to make, not merely the existence, but the operations, of the Association better known, and more substantially appreciated, by the educated classes, than has hitherto been the case.

"The Members are aware that in the early part of the last year the French Government dissolved the Breton Association, one division of which was actively engaged in illustrating the antiquities of that interesting country, and was in constant correspondence with this Association. The Committee regret to state that at present there appears little prospect of the Society being allowed to be re-established. It is, however, with much satisfaction that communications are still received from some of the most distinguished Members of the late Society, who take a warm interest in the welfare of this Association.

"Proposals have also been lately made to establish more intimate relations with the antiquaries of Cornwall than have hitherto existed, so that this county may be brought more under the action of the Association. If this course is adopted, and if the Breton element should continue to be still further developed, it may become a matter of consideration how far it may be desirable to modify the title of the Association, so as to embrace those two other important divisions of the Celtic family, so intimately connected with ourselves.

"Such of the Members as were present at the Cardigan Meeting last year will not have forgotten the pleasure they then enjoyed, the unbounded hospitality with which they were received by the gentlemen of that county, or the manner in which the Right Reverend President discharged the duties of the Chair. It will also be remembered that the Rev. H. Vincent, of St. Dogmael's, kindly consented to place the remarkable, and your Committee would add, invaluable, Ogham stone, called the Sagraus Stone, within the vestry of the church, which was considered as the most eligible situation as regards its future safety. Circumstances appear to have prevented that gentleman from carrying out his intentions. The Committee, therefore, would suggest that the Association should renew their application to Mr. Vincent on the subject. They would propose also that a brass plate should be inserted in the wall of the vestry, recording what is known of the history of the stone.

"The Committee regret that notices of the excavations going on at Wroxeter have not appeared in the last two Numbers of the Journal. Several of the Members having subscribed considerable sums towards a special fund, to be devoted to the illustration of these discoveries, in case the Committee are not able to carry out their intentions, it may probably be thought proper that the sums received should be returned to the donors, and the amount hitherto expended be repaid by the Association.

"A delay also has occurred in bringing out the small volume announced at the last Meeting, the intention of which was to give outlines of the leading features of each class of Welsh antiquities—the various portions to be written by Members of the Association—being general notices of the primæval and Roman remains, and of the military and ecclesiastical architecture of Wales. Circumstances over which the Committee have no control have delayed the intended issue; but it is confidently expected that the volume will be in the hands of the public previous to the next Meeting.

"A Supplemental Number is in the press, and will be shortly issued to Members.

"Several important questions will be submitted to the Members in the course of this Meeting, one of which will be a proposition as to the desirability of commencing a reserve fund, to which annual additions, according to circumstances, may be made.

"Within the past year death has deprived the Association of several of its oldest and most valuable friends, among whom may be justly reckoned the Rev. J. M. Traherne, who has not only been a warm supporter of the Society since its first establishment, but soon after the Meeting at Welshpool exerted himself so effectually as to add very largely to the Members.

"The Society has to regret also the decease of Mr. Joseph Morris, of Shrewsbury, no less distinguished for his accurate and extensive knowledge of Welsh genealogy, than for the kindness and courtesy with which he was always ready to assist inquirers; and also that of the Rev. John Parker, of Llanyblodwell, whose valuable and accurate architectural drawings were always at the service of the Association.

"The Committee recommend the following Members to be elected Vice-Presidents:—The Very Reverend the Dean of Bangor; the Very Reverend the Dean of St. Asaph; Colonel the Hon. Douglas-Pennant, M.P.; Sir Richard Williams Bulkeley, Bart., M.P.

"They would also recommend that M. Francisque Michel, F.S.A., London, Edinburgh, Normandy, Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, Professor of Foreign Literature in the University of Bordeaux, to whom the Association is much indebted for editing the Supplemental Volume, be added to the list of Honorary Members.

"The retiring Members of the Committee are,—J. O. Westwood, Esq., the Rev. John Jones, Llanllyfni, and the Rev. E. Earle. A vacancy also has been occasioned by the death of Thomas Turnor, Esq.; and the Committee recommend for election the Rev. R. R. Parry Mealy, G. T. Clark, Esq., John Stuart, Esq., and J. O. Westwood, Esq.

"The Rev. Trevor Owen, of Llangollen, has been nominated a Local Secretary for Denbighshire.

"The amount at present in the Treasurer's hands is £172 8s.; and the number of copies of the Journal issued in July was 323.

"The following new Members have joined the Association since the last Report:—In North Wales,—Colonel the Hon. Douglas-Pennant, Penrhyn Castle; S. D. Darbishire, Esq., Pendyffryn, Conwy; the Rev. E. Evans, Machynlleth; R. Trygarn Griffiths, Esq., Carreglwyd, Holyhead; R. M. Griffiths, Esq., Bangor; the Rev. R. E. Hooppell, Beaumaris; Major O. T. Nanney, Gwynfryn Hall, Pwllheli; the Rev. Trevor Owen, Llangollen; Thos. Winter, Esq., Minigarth, Anglesey; Miss Wynne, Voelas Hall, Denbighshire. In South Wales,—James B. Bowen, Esq., Llwyn-gwair, Newport, Pembroke-shire; David Davies, Esq., Castle Green, Cardigan; the Rev. D. J. Evans, Llandygydd, Cardigan; the Rev. David Evans, Cilgerran, Pembrokeshire; Edward Jones, Esq., Velindre, Llandovery; Robert Jones, Esq., Fônmon Castle, Cardiff; Rev. R. J. Lloyd, Troed yr aur Rectory, Newcastle-Emlyn; Lloyd Phillips, Esq., Pentre Park, Haverfordwest; Captain Pritchard, Tyllwyd, Newcastle-Emlyn; Rev. J. Tombs, Burton, Haverfordwest; Gwinett Tyler, Esq., Mount Gernos, Newcastle-Emlyn. In England,—Mrs. Lawes, Upton House, Poole, Dorsetshire; Rev. R. W. Miles, Bingham Rectory, Nottingham; Edwin Norris, Esq., Michael's Grove, Brompton; Rev. Philip Williams, Reave Rectory, Exeter."

On the proposal of Mr. Babington, the Report was ordered to be adopted and printed.

Mr. G. T. Clark, at the request of the President, proceeded to read a paper on "The Military Architecture of Wales," which appears in the present Number, and is intended to form a section of the contemplated publication of the Association, illustrative of the general character of Welsh antiquities from the earliest periods.

The Meeting was then concluded by the President's giving notice of the excursion of the next day.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 28TH.

The excursionists started in considerable force soon after the appointed time, and after enjoying the extremely beautiful and picturesque views of the Menai Straits, alongside of which the road runs, made their first halt at Bryn Britain, Beaumaris, an earthwork in the form of a somewhat irregular quadrilateral. Little of the exterior defences remain except on two sides, protected by a deep ditch. The ditch on the other sides could not be made out, owing to subsequent alterations of the ground. In the Ordnance map it is called Bryn Britain; but, excepting this distinctive epithet, there is nothing particular British about it. As the Romans appear to have had a road to Holyhead by Beaumaris, as well as by Caernarvon, and as this camp is nearly opposite Aber, and would have guarded the ferry from thence, it is not unlikely that this camp is Roman. There is good evidence that Beaumaris Castle and town supplanted a previous settlement, of which Bryn Britain might have been the stronghold. Excavations in the ditches or area of the work might perhaps throw some light upon its former occupants.

Hen Blas, the ancient residence of the Bulkeleys, now sublet among various poor tenants, was next inspected. The principal and most interesting portions are the hall and kitchen, the former remarkable for its fine ceiling, with pendants in carved oak, which, however, is later than the actual roof, which was originally open, and which is now hidden by the ceiling, of about the time of Elizabeth. The panelled ceiling in the kitchen is perhaps a little later in that reign. Some original wainscot in the kitchen is also deserving of notice. Portions of the edifice still remain which are of the time of Henry VII., but the greater part belongs to that of James I. and Charles II., the older portions being the front towards the street, and two or three Perpendicular windows. A more detailed notice of this house, accompanied with an illustration of the ceiling in the hall, will be found in the Volume of the Society's Journal for 1856.

On leaving Hen Blas the excursionists proceeded to the church, the more remarkable details of which were pointed out by the Rector. It contains one of the few brasses which Wales possesses, to the memory of a Richard Bulkeley, whose identity has, we believe, not been satisfactorily made out. The character of the dresses point to the latter end of the sixteenth century; but the monument has already been described and illustrated in the Journal. There is another monument worthy of notice, and which has also been described in the Journal. It is of the fifteenth century, and though somewhat dilapidated by time and bad usage, is a handsome monument of that period; but no inscription or armorial bearings exist, nor is it known whose monument it is. There are other monumental effigies, nearly of the same character, in Penmynydd, Llandegai, and Llanbeblig Churches, also without identification. Tradition informs us that these monuments once formed the cargo of some ship intended for Spain, or elsewhere, by some speculator; but the vessel being wrecked on the coast, these monuments were saved, and distributed among the churches that now possess them. A drawing, how-

ever, of the Beaumaris monument, is given in the Dyneley MS., which, by the kindness of its owner, the Duke of Beaufort, was exhibited at the Meeting; and from this it appears that the shields, now bare, bore arms, the first of which was,—*sable*, a chevron between three bulls' heads *argent*, against which is written the name of Sands—probably a mistake for Sanders—an ancient family possessed of estates in Staffordshire, and other counties, which bore that coat, but with a chevron *ermine*. There are remains also of some good Perpendicular panelling, nailed on some modern pews; and, in the chancel, are two rows of stalls of the same, or rather later date, the seats of which have been taken out, and placed in a row above the stalls, displaying the under sides of the *misereres*. Although by such an arrangement the details may be more easily studied, yet it would be very desirable to have them restored to their original and proper positions.

The church itself, with the exception of the chancel, and the modern additions, was probably built in the early part of the fourteenth century. The piers with their arches have a later appearance, but the mouldings seem to be of that period. There are three very good Decorated two-light windows in the north and south aisles, one of which is given in the First Volume of the Third Series of the Journal, p. 157; where also will be seen the well executed heads terminating the drip of the chancel arch, and the fire-place in the belfry. The two lower stages of the tower are original work: in the upper one is the fire-place. The third stage is modern. The chancel is Late Perpendicular, and is lighted by windows of a debased character. The eastern windows also of each aisle are Perpendicular insertions of four lights.

An adjournment to the castle next took place, the circuit of which was first made under the guidance of Mr. Clark, who kindly undertook to point out the more remarkable features of this fine specimen of the Edwardian fortification. The curious kind of outwork nearly opposite one of the main entrances, the chapel, the remains of the hall, state apartments, &c., were severally pointed out; and, on returning to the centre, the party being now considerably augmented, at the summons of the President, Mr. Clark, ascending a heap of ruins in the fine old inner court, commenced with some general remarks. Beaumaris Castle, said he, possesses claims upon your notice of a somewhat peculiar character. It was not, like Dover, the key of an empire; nor like London, the citadel of a metropolis. It had not, like Berkeley, Oxford, and Kenilworth, been the scene of great historic events; no councils had been held within its walls, no "provisions" or *dicta* were associated with its name; it was not like Warwick, Pembroke, or Shrewsbury, inseparably connected with the titles of some of our greatest Norman nobles; nor did it display that grand combination of castle and cathedral so remarkable in Durham and Ely, so typical of the ancient union of temporal and spiritual power, and forming so great a contrast to our present political and ecclesiastical liberty. Beaumaris did not, like Lincoln, predominate over a rich and fertile plain; nor had it been, like Norwich, the pride and scourge of a wealthy manufacturing city. It had not, like Chester,

been the seat of palatine earls, who in theory almost equalled, and in practice often surpassed, their sovereign; nor could it boast that fine sylvan scenery, and that combination of parts of different styles and ages, which formed the charm of the border castles of Chepstow and Ludlow. Beaumaris deserved notice, because it was a rare example of a mediæval fortress, built where the engineer had full choice of ground, and was supported by the wealth and military experience of one of the greatest of the great military race of Plantagenet. Mr. Clark then pointed out the relation of Beaumaris and the Edwardan castles of Caernarvonshire, to the great chain of Welsh and border fortresses, and how Beaumaris and Caernarvon not only commanded Anglesey and the Menai, but rendered untenable Penmaenmawr and the skirts of Snowdon, the last retreat of Welsh liberty. Then followed a rapid sketch of the general principles of fortification as practised by the Normans, and exemplified in Beaumaris, showing the great importance of flanking defences. Beaumaris, Mr. Clark observed, is a concentric castle, composed of two wards, of which the inner is a quadrangle about 50 yards square, contained within four curtains of very unusual height, and still more unusual thickness. At the four angles, and in the centres of the east and west sides are drum-towers, six in all, and the north and south sides are occupied by gate-houses. The angle towers are about 48 feet in diameter, with walls 12 feet thick, and the passage by which each is entered at its gorge passes through 22 feet of solid masonry. Three are spanned by a single stone rib to carry the floor beam; each has a well stair, and communicates with the ramparts and with triforial galleries in the curtains. The middle tower on the east side is a chapel, an oblong chamber, with vaulted roof and floor, and polygonal apse. The chamber is divided into seven bays, the five outer ones being pierced by a lancet window opening on the face of the tower. The lower stage, including the west end, is panelled with trefoiled heads, having the aspect of regular Perpendicular work. The entrance is from the court by steps to a double doorway, trefoiled, and on either side are chambers, one probably a vestry, and the other, that on the north, the governor's seat, and provided with a hagioscope. There is an opening above the west end, probably for the escape of incense smoke. The north gate-house is of the usual Edwardan plan, oblong, projecting into the court, with drum-towers at the inner angles, and half round towers to the field flanking the gateway. Three portcullis grooves traverse the entrance passage, on each side of which is a porter's lodge and prison. The first floor contains the great hall, 73 feet by 23 feet 6 inches, with five windows looking upon the court, with flat headed arches of two lights, with transoms and window seats within. They are peculiar, and look later than their assigned date. Two fire-places remain, one in the north centre, one, smaller, at the east end. The only entrances are by narrow well stairs contained within the towers. The hall also communicated with two chambers above the lodges, and these again with a portcullis chamber in the centre. There is a second story. It is clear from the inconvenient entrances to the hall that the castle was only intended to accommodate the military governor of the place. The

southern gate-house resembles the northern in general arrangement, but is of smaller dimensions. Its inner part was pulled down for the sake of the material above a century ago. The curtain walls of this ward are exceedingly curious, being perforated throughout by galleries communicating with numerous chambers all in the thickness of the wall; and below is a series of very extensive and well constructed sewers, which probably had an exit into the adjacent sea. The outer ward is an octagon in plan, inclosed by drum-towers connected by curtains. One tower caps each angle, and there is one between each pair, thirteen in all, the places of three being occupied by the gate-houses and spur-work. This ward is very narrow. The walls are low, and of moderate thickness, and looped. The requisite breadth for the rampart is given by an internal projection upon corbels. Parts of this ward are marshy, and seem to have been fish stews. The gate-houses of this ward stand obliquely to those within, so as to check a direct rush, and a sort of outwork has been added to the south gateway with the same view. The outer northern gate-house has never been completed. It is said that there was an outwork 300 yards in advance of this gate. The south gate is flanked by a long caponiere, or spur-work, which runs out from the curtain towards the sea, and contains a fine gallery with loops either way, and a broad rampart walk above. In a drum-tower upon this work is seen a large ring, to which ships are said to have been made fast. The spur has been, in modern times, perforated by an archway for a public promenade. The exterior moat is said to have been filled up some years, but at high tides the sea sometimes reaches the walls. The inner ward contained ranges of buildings, no doubt mainly of timber, placed against the walls. Some of these may have been kitchens, judging from the large fire-places still seen in the wall. The marks of the draw-bridges, and the arrangements for placing bars across the entrances, deserve careful examination. Beaumaris is supposed to have been commenced in 1295, and no doubt the plan is of that date. Some of the details, however, as of the hall and chapel, seem much later. Its position is very noble, placed upon the southern shore of Anglesey, at the mouth of the Menai Strait, before one of the finest prospects in Wales. In the foreground is the sea, and beyond it the coast of Arvon, no longer "dreary," and in the distance a chain of mountains extending from Great Orme's Head and Penmaenmawr to Carnedd Davydd, Carnedd Llewelyn, and the Snowdon groupe, and displaying in full view the magnificent gorges of Aber and Nant-Francon.

After a vote of thanks to Mr. Clark for his lecture had been carried, the visitors proceeded to the house of the Rev. Dr. Hill, where they were received in the kindest and most hospitable manner. Full justice having been done to the ample provision made for them, the President returned the thanks of the Members to their host, and gave the signal to remount the carriages, which then proceeded on the road as far as the Friars, so called from the Franciscan priory, built by Llewelyn ap Iorwerth in memory of his wife Joan, who, according to Welsh chronicles, was buried on this spot. The date of her death is generally given as 1237; but by Leland (*Collectanea*, i. p. 455) she died the year before, and that, too, at Havering, in Essex, and was buried at

Tarente Nunnery, in Dorsetshire. Unless her body was subsequently removed to Llanfaes, of which however no record is known to exist, the two accounts contradict each other. Nor is the generally received story confirmed by the stone coffin lid which has been attributed to her, and which, now in the grounds of Baron Hill, appears to be nearer the fourteenth than the thirteenth century. And, even did not this objection of dates exist, it is not likely that the daughter of a king, and the wife of a Welsh prince, should not have been honoured with a full length effigy, or at least some ensign of royalty.

The only remaining portions of the conventual buildings are conjectured by some to have been the church. There are, however, certain peculiarities to be observed, which make this assertion very doubtful. In the upper part of the western gable are three large lancets, nearly filling up the whole space, but without external or internal mouldings. In the north wall there is also a small lancet of two orders. On the south side there do not appear any openings for windows, but in lieu of them is an archway of thirteenth century work, nearly 18 feet wide, with a doorway on its east side, also of the same date. To the west of this arch, externally, are other remains of thirteenth century work. At the east end are indications of work two centuries later. The roof is modern. The anomalies of the southern archway and door must be first explained before the popular notion of its having been the church can be accepted. It may perhaps have been a granary, many of which, especially in foreign examples, are provided with such an arch and door, although more frequently these occur in the gable than on the sides.

In the garden is a slab broken in two portions, and which should be removed to some more secure place. The pattern of the cross is of an unusual type, and has been assigned to the twelfth century.

At a short distance from the Friars is a ruin, called Castell Lleiniog in the programme, but by other authorities Porthleinioc, or Aberlienawg, the latter name being more applicable before the character of the ground was altered; for, at the time of the foundation of the castle, what is now an insignificant brook was probably a stream large enough to admit moderate sized vessels, especially at high water, as far as the rising ground on which the conical mound crowned by the ruins stands. The present ruins consist of a small square fort, with a circular tower at each corner, each tower being pierced with three small loops. The entrance, not protected by flanking towers, was probably on the east side. There are no architectural remains by which its age can be determined, but from the general character of the masonry, and other details, the present structure is certainly post-Edwardian. The only remains of the original fortress of the Earls of Chester and Shrewsbury, who founded it in 1098, are the conical mound, and its foss of 20 feet wide. An account of this castle is given in the Third Volume of the First Series of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

Penmon and its antiquities were next examined. These consist of the remains of the monastic buildings, the church, cross, and well, still surrounded by Cyclopean masonry.

The building called the refectory consisted of three stages, the lowest of

which, lighted up by narrow loop-holes, served, probably, either as store-rooms, or, as conjectured by some, as the hospitium for strangers. The refectory, entered on the north side by a door which, owing to the incline of the ground, is on a level with the floor of the apartments on that side, is lit on the north and south sides by square-headed windows, and two single lancets at the western end. The apartment above this was, probably, the dormitory. The battening of the south wall is remarkable. The building may be of the thirteenth century, the date generally assigned to it; but it contains two earlier relics in the lintels of the south door, and one of the windows on the same side of the refectory. The first of these is a grave-stone, with a very early cross; the second, the shaft of an early British cross. Both of these monuments are figured in the Fourth Volume of the First Series. At the east end are some buildings now used as stables; but the exact nature of which has not yet been determined. They are popularly known as the kitchens.

From the refectory the visitors proceeded to the church, consisting of a nave, chancel, and transepts. The northern transept and chancel were rebuilt about six years ago, when the building was repaired, at which time a new roof was given to the nave; and the east wall, and part of the south gable of the southern transept, were taken down and rebuilt. With these exceptions we have the original structure of the twelfth century—probably unique of its kind within the Principality. The elegant arcade in the south transept, the south door with its tympanum, the original buttresses still remaining, and the curious Norman stoup, placed in the north transept, deserve particular attention. The present font was placed in the church by the late incumbent, who found it in the yard of a stone-mason, at Beaumaris. It was evidently not intended originally for a font, and is, no doubt, what it is conjectured to be, the base of an early British cross, an example of which is on the adjoining hill. It is covered with the usual patterns which are assigned to dates varying from the ninth to the twelfth century. The pattern of the north side of this relic corresponds almost exactly with that of the shaft which forms the lintel of the window in the refectory already alluded to; and it is by no means unlikely that the shaft in question, and the so-called font, once formed portions of the same identical cross, which, after a long separation, have, by accident, been brought so far into their present proximity.

The dove-house, within a few paces of the church, is remarkable for its domical roof, vaulted from the square by means of overlapping stones, not unlike the vaulting of the church tower. The building, however, is, comparatively speaking, modern, being of Late Tudor.

The excursionists next proceeded to the well, which is also called a "wishing well." It is at present protected by some modern brick-work, built over the remains of original Cyclopean masonry. To the right of it, under the shelter of the projecting rock, are the foundations of a circular dwelling, once tenanted by the early missionary who seems to have built a church over what was probably an object of pagan superstition. This missionary was

probably Seiriol, to whom the Norman church is dedicated, and who had also another church on Priestholme. Penmon may therefore boast of still possessing the remains of a primeval church.

The cross, the last object mentioned in the day's programme, stands at some distance from the church, on an exposed situation, to which it has been removed for no apparent object, unless to give visitors the opportunity of enjoying the magnificent view from the high ground. This cross still preserves its base—a rare occurrence—for generally these monuments rise directly from the ground. The eastern and western sides of this base are ornamented with a sort of square pattern, the other two sides having an ornament of small depressed diamonds. On the east side of the shaft, which is the only side divided into compartments, are figures, those in the lower compartment being perhaps the flight into Egypt, the upper compartment being a figure, perhaps intended for our Lord, between two men with long robes, and heads of a bird, and apparently a fox. At the lower portion of the southern face are two stags in the act of drinking. The pattern on the western side is very similar to a kind of chain pattern found on some of the Manx crosses. (See Cumming's *Runic and other Monumental Remains*, plate 1.)

From the awkward manner in which the cross fits into the shaft, and the shaft into its base, it is not improbable but that we have only here the central portion of the original shaft, the other parts being now lost.

Of the date of this one of the few Welsh crosses various opinions have been given, but it does not appear to be as old as the tenth century, and is probably a hundred years later.

An illustration of the four sides will be found at p. 41, of the Fourth Volume of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, First Series.

Soon after eight the Evening Meeting commenced, Mr. Babington, at the request of the President, giving an account of the excursion of the day. After congratulating the visitors on their having so unexpectedly escaped the rain, which at one time seemed to threaten them, he touched upon the principal features of the most remarkable objects they had seen during the day. As to the nature of the first camp they had visited he could give no opinion as to its character, whether British or Roman. The small castle of Lleiniog he considered of earlier date than the great Edwardian fortresses, but was not prepared to state that the actual masonry existing was not considerably later. He was struck by the anomalous buttresses. On referring to the church of Penmon, he thought the late restoration deserved the title more than was usually the case, and that the work had been well carried out. The south transept was probably the finest specimen of that style remaining in the Principality, and appeared to be nearly in its original state, with the exception of parts of the east and south sides. He believed that a competent authority thought the church as late as the thirteenth century. Unless local circumstances had in any way interfered, he should have referred it to the preceding century. After alluding to the remains of the Cyclopean masonry surrounding the well, Mr. Babington proceeded to make a few observations on

the very beautiful and interesting cross they had seen, which he was inclined to consider very early, not only from the character of the patterns, but from the circumstance that the limbs of our Saviour were not crossed.

The Rev. John Griffith, after giving a brief introductory notice of the life and character of Taylor the Water Poet, read some amusing extracts from his *Diary of a Tour through Wales*, in 1652. Mr. Griffith concluded his observations and extracts by the delivery of a sermon, said to have been preached by an incumbent of Llanfyllyn.

Mr. Longueville Jones, who was next called on to give some account of the discoveries he had lately made of those invaluable records of antiquity, the incised stones of Wales, thought such records more particularly valuable in the absence of authentic MSS. earlier than the thirteenth century; but if Wales was poor in MSS. she was extremely rich in these early inscriptions, which commence from the fifth century—richer than most countries in Europe—and he hoped, therefore, that all would do their utmost to protect them from destruction wherever they occurred. Among other examples, he mentioned those of Llansadwrn and Llangadwaladr, and particularly alluded to those of Penmachno, one of which is remarkable as having the monogram of Christ, a circumstance of rare occurrence in Wales, though so common in similar monuments of the same date in other parts of Europe. One stone bore the name of Carausius, and some very bad Latin, describing him as buried under a *carnedd* (in hoc congeries lapidum). Another, which was known to Pennant, and rescued by Mr. Wynne, of Voelas Hall, describes a person as a Venedocian. The Members would have an opportunity of seeing one of these early monuments, namely, the one at Frondeg, where it now did duty as a gate-post, and was liable to be shivered into atoms by a common cart wheel. He hoped steps would be taken by the Association which might lead to its being removed to some more safe and appropriate site.¹ After pointing out many other examples among the numerous drawings which were suspended on the walls, Mr. Longueville Jones proceeded to remark on the Ogham characters on several of those stones, the existence of which characters proved how much more intimate was the connection between Wales and Ireland than is learnt from historical records. The most important of these stones was the one the Society inspected last year at St. Dogmael's, which had been read by Dr. Graves, whose reading was singularly confirmed by the inscription on the face of the stone in Roman characters.

The President suggested, that probably some present had not a very clear idea what Oghams were, or of their supposed origin or object.

Mr. Longueville Jones entered into a short account of this occult mode of writing. Dr. Graves had devoted much time to the question, and was undoubtedly the highest authority on the subject. For his own part, he had not yet come to any satisfactory result as regarded their being anterior to the

¹ Since the Meeting Mr. Hughes, of Kinnel Park, the owner of the property on which the stone stands, has intimated his intention that the wishes of the Association shall be carried out.

Christian era or not. In allusion to the reading of the Sagraus Stone, by Dr. Graves, it was remarkable that that gentleman was positive one letter had been omitted in the copy of the inscription sent to him; and, on more careful research, it was discovered that one had escaped notice from the peculiar configuration of the stone.

Mr. W. W. E. Wynne made some remarks on the Calixtus and Porius Stones in Merionethshire, which had been noticed by the Association on the occasion of their Meeting at Dolgellau.

Mr. Longueville Jones then laid before the Meeting copies of portions of the Building Rolls of Beaumaris Castle, suggesting at the same time the propriety of having them completed, and printed by the Association.

The excursion for the next day was announced by the President, and the Meeting broke up about half-past ten.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29TH.

The excursion of this day had been so arranged as to embrace some of the most remarkable of those primæval antiquities in which this part of Anglesey is richer than any other portion of the Principality, with the exception of the western districts of Merioneth and Pembrokeshire. A numerous company started at the usual time, making their first halt at Bryncelli, a farm near Hen Blas, on which remains one of the most perfect specimens of the sepulchral chamber, usually termed a cromlech. It has been surrounded by a wall for the sake of protection; but, unfortunately, the inclosed space is so choked up with briars and shrubs that access is not very pleasant, and examination not easy. It is desirable that an effectual clearance should be made, both as regards the safer preservation of the monument, and facility of inspection. In Rowlands's time there appears to have been a similar structure close to it, but long since removed, probably even before Pennant's time, for he only mentions one *carnedd*. A particular interest is attached to this monument from the circumstance that the gallery leading to the chamber is nearly perfect, one or two of the stones only at the narrow entrance having been removed. The great majority of these sepulchral chambers (in this country at least) are so completely devoid of all appearance of galleries, that their previous existence seems to have been ignored, and the mere chamber, or in most cases only a portion of it, has often been pronounced a druidical altar, or otherwise belonging to that mysterious cult. In this instance, however, at Bryncelli, we have a nearly perfect specimen, still retaining on the covering stones the remains of the *carnedd* which once covered the whole structure. The base of the original tumulus may be traced out from the rising of the ground, the base of which would have measured between 60 and 70 feet. The gallery is about 18 feet long, running from east to west, and is formed of six stones on one side, and five on the other, the interstices being filled up with dry walling, as is usual in such examples. The chamber is an irregular hexagon, each side being a single stone, the broadest of which are about 6 feet, and the narrowest 4 feet across. One of the slabs which composed the roof has been displaced, and lies on one side. The larger one, still remaining

in its proper place, is 11 feet long. In the account Pennant gave of this cromlech, he mentions a rude pillar of stone which, standing in the middle of the chamber, supported the roof. Though he speaks of it as actually supporting the roof when he visited the place, such an arrangement is so very unusual that, even in the face of Pennant's authority, some mistake seems to have been made. There is indeed lying on the ground at present, within the chamber, a stone which answers to his description, but which appears to have been originally one of the covering-stones of the gallery at its junction with the chamber. It is not impossible, therefore, that this stone may, in Pennant's time, have been placed in a vertical position, and he might have considered it as supporting the roof. That it was not necessary is shown by the roof remaining in position, though its supposed prop is prostrate. No instance is at present known of such a central pillar in any of these sepulchral chambers. Pennant also mentions a stone bench in the chamber, on which human bones were lying, but which fell to dust at the slightest touch; but no such bench was observed on this occasion. A notice of this Celtic monument is given in the *Journal* for 1847.

On regaining the carriages the excursionists proceeded to Porthamel, the place generally believed to have been the point where Suetonius crossed, not far from the spot called Pant yr Ysgraf, or the Valley of Skiffs, the infantry having crossed on flat-bottomed rafts. On the Caernarvonshire side is a strong earthwork well adapted for commanding the passage. The work, however, generally called the Camp of Porthamel, is an ancient Celtic town, (and was known as such by Rowlands,) defended on the side towards the water by three lines, the outer of which is only to be partly traced. The opposite side was protected by a steep escarpment which has since undergone some alteration by the working of a stone quarry. Several depressed circular spaces exist, one or two of them still retaining their stone foundations.

The programme gave the name of an adjoining place, called Bryn-y-beddau, which could not at first be found; some, however, of the more indefatigable excursionists were at last so far successful as to discover what appeared to be three lines of graves. Some doubts were however thrown whether the term Bryn-beddau was not an error for a word of similar sound, but of very different meaning, having more to do with cow-houses than graves.

At a short distance from Porthamel is Castell Edris, or perhaps Idris. Unfortunately this work is so encumbered with thorns and underwood, that any careful examination of the lines was a matter of some difficulty. This work, although called a castell, is in fact a Celtic town, similar to the one at Porthamel, and is also defended on one side by a triple line, and on the rear by a steep precipitous bank. The high road runs through it near to and parallel to this bank. The entrances were on the side towards the Menai, and were two in number, occupying the centre of the two outer semicircular defences; the third one, according to the rude engraving in the *Mona Antiqua*, seems to have had no entrance at all. In the same plate is also given a kind of spur, bearing north-east, starting from the point where the present road cuts the defences.

The remains of the old church of Llanidan were next examined; but, beyond the picturesque character of the ruins, which seem to be carefully preserved, few architectural details of interest remain. Originally the church consisted of two aisles, from the southern one of which projected a chapel and a porch. The oldest portion of the church was this chapel, being Early Decorated, as is also the doorway, although destitute of characteristic mouldings. The porch itself, which has a barrel vault, is entered under a modern semicircular arch. The north door has a Perpendicular dripstone, terminated by two heads of rude execution, having almost the appearance of Norman. The remaining portions of the building, as well as those which have vanished, were of Late Perpendicular. The font, dismounted from its pedestal, is Late Norman, if not Early English, which would be very desirable to have replaced on some proper stand, in such a situation where it could be well seen. At present, lying on the ground, in a dark corner, it is liable to rough treatment on the part of curious visitors. But the same remarks apply still more forcibly to the very curious stone reliquary in the same chapel, and which, at the time of the visit, had also been found in a corner of its own, from which it was brought forth with some little trouble. Unfortunately the cover has been broken in half, most likely by some careless act in moving it. In form, it is not unlike a small stone coffin, with a coved lid. The front of it was open, through which the relics were seen, protected by stone mullions, traces of which only now remain.

Giraldus mentions, without specifying the exact locality in Anglesey, a wonderful stone, in the form of a human thigh, which invariably returned the next night to its own place, after it had been removed from thence. The famous Hugh, Earl of Chester, tried the experiment by fastening it with strong iron chains to another stone, and throwing it into the sea. It returned, however, next morning, on which the Earl issued an edict that no man should remove it from its place. A countryman also made trial of its powers, by fastening it to his own thigh, which immediately became putrid, while the stone itself returned to its place. This is the account of Giraldus, who does not state the exact locality, but Rowlands stated that it had been for a very long period in the church-yard of this parish, whence it had been stolen in his time, and is said to be at present fixed in a wall at Porthamel. The reliquary, however, is not connected with this curious stone. All that is known of it is that it was dug up about two feet under the altar, when it contained some fragments of bones.

Passing through Bryn Siencyn, the visitors proceeded to Caerleb, a square intrenchment, protected by a double rampart in good preservation. This work is supposed by Rowlands to have been the chief Druid's principal seat, but is apparently a Roman camp, containing within its lines traces of detached stone buildings, as in the case of a similar example in the parish of Llanrhaiadr, near Denbigh, known as Hen Denbych. It was thought that the raised part in the south-east corner, and which is now circular, had been originally square, but from the engraving given in the *Mona Antiqua*, this conjecture seems erroneous. An ancient road, called Roman, is said to lead

from this work to the Menai Straits. It had been proposed to visit the encampment of Breingwyn, but the lateness of the hour, and the length of the day's excursion, prevented the visit being paid. The visitors, therefore, proceeded straight to Tre'drew, where are the vestiges of another Celtic town, one side of which was bounded by a small stream called the Braint. Several very perfect circles remain, in some of which bones and other remains were said to have been discovered. The remains of the sepulchral chamber of Bodowyr, being difficult of access, were inspected by only a few of the most active of the party. One covering-stone and three or four uprights are all that remain of what was probably a chamber and gallery, similar to that of Bryncelli. The furthest point in the day's excursion was the well-known stone on Frondêg farm, which has been already described. It is one of those early inscribed stones, to the discovery and illustration of which the Association has so largely contributed. In its present position it is doing duty as a gate-post, and may be any day destroyed by a cart-wheel; but Mr. Hughes, of Kimmel, the owner of the farm, has since kindly undertaken to have it removed to a more eligible spot, where it will be protected from injury.

On returning towards Bangor the excursionists visited Plas-Coch, (an engraving of which is given in the Second Volume of the First Series of the Journal). It is a handsome Elizabethan mansion, built in 1569, by Hugh Hughes, Attorney-General to Queen Elizabeth, but has undergone some alterations, so as to give a later appearance than the actual date. Luncheon had been kindly provided for the visitors, but the lateness of the hour prevented any longer delay, as the Celtic remains in the Plas Newydd grounds remained to be examined. The first of these is a large but not very lofty tumulus. A partial excavation has been made on the western side of this mound, which has laid bare what may be the commencement of a net-work of chambers, which probably extend under the whole of the tumulus. By stooping, a short passage may be traversed, which branches off to the left and right; but further advance is prevented by an accumulation of rubbish and other debris. The entrance to the passage is half closed by a slab, which appears to be the lower half of a larger slab, the other half being now lost. The portion still in its place presents some rude semicircular depressions on its upper edge; and it has, with good reason, been conjectured that the missing fragment had corresponding indentations. Similar examples of these holes occur elsewhere, as in the celebrated chamber of Gav'r Innis, where, in one of the monolithic supporters of the roof, are three such holes, which open into another chamber not yet explored. The careful excavation of this mound—a work of some expense and time—would probably lead to results which would throw light upon the cromlech question. Within a little distance, near the mansion, stand the well-known cromlechs of Plas Newydd, two in number, and of unequal sizes. The cap-stone of the larger one is of great thickness. The entrances of both face towards the west, in which direction no doubt ran the galleries that probably formed a part of the more complete structure, when covered with a tumulus, traces of which may still be made out.

Possibly in these two cromlechs we have only the relics of a larger group, such as may be found, one day, to exist under the neighbouring tumulus.

The proceedings of the evening were opened by Mr. Clark, who was called upon to give an account of the day's excursion. After giving the various details of the chamber at Bryncelli, known as Yr Ogof, he stated his opinion, from the existence of the name, that the chamber, or rather the entrance to it itself, had been long known, before it had been so denuded of its covering of stones and earth, traces of which still remained. As for the term Ogof, it was identified with Fovea, Wokey Hole in Mendip, or the Wogan in, or rather under, Pembroke Castle. As to Porthamel, he had no doubt that it was a British town, defended on the side of the sea by works now nearly effaced, and on the opposite side by the natural steepness of the ground. There were several circles with raised edges, which reminded him strongly of similar traces left by Indian wigwams. They were beyond doubt the remains of Celtic houses, which are known to have been circular, and probably consisted of wattles and mud. As to the meaning of the name Porthamel, it might indeed be the port of Æmilius, or Æmilianus; but the name occurred also in the centre of South Wales. Then they went to Bryn-y-beddau, and saw what were pointed out as three lines of graves. This was an instance of the advantage of the Welsh names, which almost invariably were descriptive of the place or thing named; and in this respect he thought the Celtic nomenclature in some respects superior to that of the Saxon. They had next visited Castell Edris, a primitive fortified work, but extremely difficult to examine on account of the thick underwood. Who this particular Edris or Idris was he did not know; but the name was a well-known one, as in Cader Idris, and Lech Idris, in Merioneth, and Bod-idris, in Denbighshire. Castell Edris was a Celtic work of a semicircular form, the chord being the natural cliff running parallel to the present road. The defences had consisted of two mounds, with corresponding fosses. A third line seems also to have existed. It was impossible to ascertain whether the internal space retained any circular foundations, as at Porthamel; but the two works had points of resemblance in their outlines, and might be both Celtic fortified posts. After some little delay, access was obtained to the remains of Llanidan Church, which had originally consisted of two aisles, divided by seven four-centred arches, with octagonal piers, of good Perpendicular work. Only two of these form part of the building now standing. The north door is plain Pointed, perhaps Decorated. The south door he thought Early English, with a barrel-vaulted porch, which was entered under a round-headed arch, perhaps of modern date. The gable is supported by buttresses set on diagonally, the date of which might be Decorated. The windows are Perpendicular. The font might be called Transition Norman, and was at present without a pedestal. The remarkable stone chest, with a coved roof, was a reliquary. On their way to Caerleb, two fields were passed bearing the names of Cae-oer-yaedd, and Maes-hir-gad (the field of the cold scream, and the meadow of the long battle). Caerleb was an undoubted Roman camp, and was connected with a "sarn," or causeway, leading towards

the Menai. They had also visited some Cytiau Gwyddelod, clearly the site of a Celtic settlement, though the defensive works could not be so satisfactorily made out as at Porthamel. They had also seen a cromlech at Bodowyr, in the middle of a ploughed field, which partly accounts for the fact that no traces of any previous mound could be made out. The chamber, as it now stands, has evidently lost two or three of the supporting stones. The Frondeg Stone, of which an account had been given to the Meeting the preceding evening, was certainly in a dangerous position, and he hoped steps would be taken to place it in some more desirable place. Mr. Clark then made a few remarks on the tumulus and cromlechs in Plasnewydd Park, and gave an interesting account of what he had himself seen in India as to the means by which enormous masses of stone were placed in elevated positions without the aid of scaffolding or complicated machinery. The practice still remained of burying a building in the course of erection in a mound of dry earth with an easy slope, up which very large stones could be dragged by main force. He mentioned particularly a tomb near Poonah where the process had gone on within the last ten years, in the midst of a large European station. It was probable that the larger cap-stones of cromlechs were raised in the same manner. The soil which composed the inclined plane would afterwards serve for the basis of the mound over the cromlech.

Mr. Octavius Morgan alluded to the remarkable cave in Glamorganshire which also was distinguished by the name Ogof. It was called Porth yr Ogof. The font they had examined at Llanidan he thought was Late Norman, and had a curious pattern, somewhat like a fleur-de-lys, though it was not one. He should be glad to hear that it was placed in a safe position where it might be easily seen. As to the stone chest, there was no doubt that it was a reliquary, and that it formerly had mullions, traces of the cusps still existing, through which the relics could be seen. As to the cyttiau alluded to by Mr. Clark, he thought that they were probably by no means such uncomfortable abodes as generally imagined. It was clear the materials with which they were erected were perishable, whether clay and wattles, or something similar to the cob walls still in use in parts of Devonshire, where houses of more than one story are built of such rude materials. The cloghans still remaining in Ireland, built of stone, furnished the best type of these early dwellings—a type that seems naturally adopted by all primitive tribes; as for example in the circular wigwams of the American Indians. Mr. Morgan alluded also to a bas-relief on Trajan's pillar, where the resemblance of such a house is given. Connected with these dwellings was in some way connected that of what are called stone celts, but identical with which are the stone implements of daily use among the North American Indians, and other savage tribes, who, with such stone implements as the common celt, could skin a deer or buffalo as skilfully as with an ordinary knife. In fact, the same wants would everywhere, more or less, lead to the same kind of contrivances.

Mr. W. W. E. Wynne, in alluding to the remarks of Mr. Clark on the tumulus of Plasnewydd Park, stated that, about two years ago, with the assistance of some labourers, kindly placed at his disposal by Lady Willoughby

de Broke, he began excavating it. His visit was too short to allow him to continue his researches further than what they had seen that day, and which had been already described. He had no doubt that at least one, if not more, cromlechs would be found under the earth. There were, however, numerous instances of these monuments on the hills near Harlech. There was some variety among these cromlechs, there being at least one example of what might be called a demi-cromlech, where the cap-stone rested one of its edges on the ground. On a stone in Dyffryn was a remarkable figure, a rubbing of which he showed to Mr. Lukis, who had given so much attention to the sepulchral chambers in the Channel Islands, as well as to another competent authority in his own country; but these gentlemen were not agreed as to whether the figure was the result of art or nature. He thought that, generally speaking, the cap-stones found in Merioneth were larger and more massive than those he had seen in Anglesey, but was not aware of any Ogham stones in his own county. Mr. Wynne concluded his observations with some remarks on the earns of Carneddau Hengwm, and the fine British shield in his possession, which is engraved in the *Archæological Journal*.

Mr. Longueville Jones, in reference to the discussion as to Llanidan Church and reliquary, reminded the Members that he had himself given an illustrated account of it in the First Series of the Journal; and that there was no doubt as to the real character of the latter.

Professor Simpson, of Edinburgh, said that, though an old doctor, he was a very young archæologist, and had not much to say. One of the most interesting sights they had seen was, in his opinion, the old British town of Porthamel, with the numerous foundations of its circular houses. Dr. Simpson alluded to various late investigations upon these old British cities. They were found to be very common in various localities in England. Such circular beehive-shaped houses as they had found were common also as ruins in different parts of Ireland. In England the mere circular foundations only were for the most part visible, just as at Porthamel, and the other collection of them visited in Anglesey. In Ireland they had frequently more than the foundations apparent,—some of these collections of circular habitations having their walls standing still several feet high; but in that country they had not been inhabited apparently for near two centuries at least. In the old city of Fahan, in Kerry, they existed in great quantities; but all, or almost all, with the domes or roofs destroyed. On the shores, however, of the Isle of Lewis, in the Scottish Hebrides, they did not only exist, but were still inhabited at certain seasons by a population who are still almost nomadic. He thought, however, the Cambrian archæologists were perhaps too much in the habit of looking upon all their collections of houses surrounded by walls as camps instead of cities. The old Welsh fought often enough, but they were surely not always fighting, and in peace and in civil life they required cities to dwell in as much as their modern descendants; and he thought that possibly various collections of habitations on the Welsh hills and plains were really civil and not military places; towns—very generally here as elsewhere in these ancient as in more modern times—fortified towns, but not camps.

There were data to prove that some of the fortified hills, whose tops were covered with ramparts, and collections of some walls and circles on the English and Scotch borders, were abodes of peace, and not of war. Thus, the mountain of Yevinger Bell, in Northumberland—crowned on the top with a most enormous rampart of stones, with various divisions within the circle of its stupendous walls—was the summer palace of King Edwin in the sixth century; for Bede distinctly stated that Caelmus visited him at this the king's summer residence, and baptized for several days the converted natives in the adjoining river. After adverting to some questions relative to the cromlechs or sepulchral chambers which they had seen in their day's visit, Dr. Simpson went on to speak of the inscribed monumental stone which they had visited at Frondeg; and stated the pleasure and instruction with which they had listened to Mr. Jones's interesting communication on that subject. They had only found as yet two such inscribed stones in Scotland of the same Romano-British character—the first about eighty miles from Edinburgh—a large round monolith with a broken inscription in the usual form; but containing apparently two of the names found on one of the Welsh stones. The second analogous Scotch stone had been found as a coffin lid in Eltruck, and had not yet been fully read. More search would, he doubted not, detect more examples in Scotland. Mr. Jones's remarks appeared to him specially interesting in this respect—that some of the inscribed Welsh stones which he showed, probably of the sixth or seventh century, were perhaps the very earliest monumental notices which exist of Christianity in the British Isles. Though the Romans held Britain as a colony for about four centuries, and had left in it almost innumerable sepulchral and sacred inscriptions, they had not, he believed, left anywhere any lapidary evidence of the existence of Christianity among them. No Christian emblem, or any reference to Christianity, exists on the inscribed stones found in any of our Roman cities and stations. But there was strong indirect lapidary evidence that Christianity did exist among them in the curious fact that, in the cities placed along the Roman wall in Northumberland, at York, and elsewhere, various temples, tablets and altars had been found, dedicated to the worship of Mithras. Everywhere in the Western Roman colonies, the worship of Mithras, as an Eastern god, seems, according to both ancient and modern evidence, to have been set up as an opposition worship to Christianity—and many of the same rites and sacraments practised by the Mithraic followers. There is abundant monumental evidence in England of the worship of this spurious or opposition type of Christianity, if it may be so called; but no lapidary evidence of the existence of that true Christianity before the date of these Welsh stones, with their remarkable Eastern Christian symbols and crosses, and these, with inscriptions, which, in several instances, so distinctly marked the Christian character, and even occupation of those whose loss they were intended to commemorate.

Mr. Barnwell next read a few extracts from a MS. of the date of James I., setting forth the social abuses existing at that time in the island of Anglesey. This MS. will be shortly printed in the Journal.

Mr. Henry Thomas thought that the extracts read only tended to show

that the writer was an inveterate grumbler, and had quarrelled with the magistrates because they declined to adopt his views as to licensing ale-houses; and that so far from there being any reason to suppose matters in Anglesey were in so indifferent a condition, he thought them just the reverse, and that the magistrates had exercised sound judgment in their proceedings.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30TH.

The General Committee met for the transaction of business at ten o'clock.

Communications from the Mayor and Corporation of Swansea, and from the Governors of the Royal Institution of South Wales, requesting that the Association would meet at Swansea in 1861, were laid on the table. Hereford was also proposed as the place of meeting; but, after some discussion, it was unanimously agreed that the Association should meet at Swansea.

The following gentlemen were nominated Local Secretaries:—

The Rev. John Griffiths, M.A., for Glamorganshire;

The Rev. Thomas Hughes, M.A., for Flintshire;

Edward Williams, Esq., of Talgarth, for Breconshire;

Edward Williamson, Esq., for Cheshire;

J. E. Lee, Esq., for Monmouthshire.

The following resolutions were also passed:—

"That H. J. Hughes, Esq., of Kinmel Park, be requested to permit the Association to remove the incised stone of Frondeg to Llangaffo Church, or such other place of security as may be determined."

"That the Rev. John Griffiths be requested to take steps for removing the incised stones from Gelligaer to a secure place, at the cost of the Association; and also to draw the attention of the Bishop of St. David's to the contemplated alterations in Llanbadarn Fawr."

"That the Rev. H. L. Jones make arrangements with the Rev. H. Vincent as to the future security of the Sagramus Stone."

A resolution was also passed,—“That in consequence of certain inconveniences having arisen on more than one occasion, it was inexpedient that the *Archæologia Cambrensis* should be printed in the same office as that in which the *Cambrian Journal* was printed; and that in case of Mr. Mason's preferring to remain as the printer of the *Cambrian Journal*, the Editorial Committee be authorised to remove the printing of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* to any other printing office they might select.”

The General Committee then adjourned.

At one o'clock the visitors and Members assembled at the Cathedral, the principal features of which Mr. Kennedy pointed out. The oldest portions are two buttresses, and the cap of a third, placed on the centre of the south gable end of the south transept, which appears to be Early English, though late in that style. The north and south doorways of the nave, the western arch opening into the tower, the jambs of the north and south windows in the transepts up to the springing of the arches, and a portion of a pier at the eastern extremity of the south aisle of the nave, are Decorated. Of the same date are also the windows in the north and south aisles, which are said to have

been removed from the old parish church, which formerly stood behind the palace. Of the south windows only one has lost its original tracery, while only one of those on the north side has retained it. The east window and font are Perpendicular, and good examples of that style. The other portions are principally the work of Bishop Skeffington, and bear the date of 1532, and are of somewhat deteriorated character. Among the monuments in the church, that of Owen Gwynedd, now blocked up in the wall behind a pew, is the most remarkable.

On leaving the Cathedral, the visitors proceeded to Penrhyn Castle, where they were hospitably received at luncheon. Near the castle are the scanty remains of a building, stated to have been a private chapel. Little more exists than some walls, and two windows of Late Perpendicular style.

Llandegai Church was next inspected, under the guidance of Mr. Morgan, the incumbent. The original church was in the form of a Greek cross, but has lately been altered by a considerable elongation of the nave. Portions of the original church may be as old as the fourteenth century. Here is found one of the four tombs already alluded to, which, however, is not so richly ornamented as the monument in Beaumaris. The other monument of interest is that of the Lord Keeper Williams.

From Llandegai Church the members proceeded to Cochwillan, the birth-place of the Lord Keeper, one of the most interesting remains of domestic architecture in the Principality, now forming part of a farm-house. The remains of the original mansion consist of the great hall, the lower part of which has been partitioned off by wainscot, and divided into two stories; the upper one of which is a perfect example of a solar, with the exception of the original windows having been built up. The space underneath, now converted into a stable, probably was the buttery, and was connected with the other buildings of the court-yards by a hatch, traces of which are still remaining. The other extremity of the hall has also been divided off by rude partitions, behind which are some of the farm buildings of modern date. The roof, of the fifteenth century, is particularly good. This hall may have formed one side of a quadrangle, evident signs of some building having joined it at right angles still remaining. As an untouched illustration of a dwelling-house of importance of that date, this building is probably without its equal in Wales; and it is to be earnestly hoped that it will be carefully preserved, and not destroyed or altered.

At the evening meeting, in the temporary absence of the President, the Rev. Dr. Jones, V.P., took the chair, and called on Mr. James Davies to read a paper on the Churches in Herefordshire dedicated to British Saints, which paper will shortly appear in the Journal.

Mr. Longueville Jones, in alluding to the late discussion as to the Welsh character of Monmouthshire, enlarged upon the importance of gentlemen who were well acquainted with the March counties examining into names of places, facts and traditions, which might determine the geographical position of the boundaries of ancient Wales.

The Rev. J. Edwards asked if the circumstance that the Bishop of Hereford

was authorized to take a part in the revision of the Welsh Prayer-book was owing to the transference of certain parishes from the diocese of St. David's to that of Hereford.

Mr. Davies stated that the Act of Elizabeth, which directed the four Welsh Bishops to procure a translation of the Bible into Welsh, directed also that the Bishop of Hereford should be included, because Welsh was the language of part of the diocese at that time. Within forty or fifty years ago it was the language spoken on the eastern side of the Black Mountain. As to the prevalence of Welsh names in Herefordshire, the line of demarcation between the Welsh and English portions could be easily identified, and must be drawn to the left of the Wye. Some knowledge of the language, however, seems necessary to detect the origin of some of the names. Money Farthing Hill, for example, is the Anglicised version of Mynydd Fyrdyn.

Mr. Barnwell next read a paper from M. Le Men, keeper of the Archives of the department of Finistère, on certain Breton antiquities, which has since been printed in the Journal.

Mr. Longueville Jones then gave a sketch of the excursion to Penmaen-mawr, stating the more remarkable objects which would be examined, if the weather permitted the excursion. Pennant had accurately described most of the stone remains interspersed among that range, which they would find, in some instances, nearly the same as when he saw them.

Votes of thanks were then severally proposed and seconded by Mr. Babington, Mr. Longueville Jones, and Mr. John Griffiths, to the Local Committee for their exertions, and to the contributors to the Temporary Museum.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 31ST.

The weather being favourable, a select party of excursionists ascended Penmaen-mawr, others preferring visits to Caernarvon, Holyhead, and Llandudno. The ascent was made from Llanfair Fechan, taking in the way a ledge on the face of the precipice, pointed out as St. Seiriol's bed. It is a mere flat space upon the rock, which, from its fancied resemblance to a bed, has been probably thus identified with St. Seiriol, who had churches at Penmon, and the opposite island of Priestholm, or Ynys Seiriol.

Between this and the summit of the hill, on the left hand side, are remains of circular inclosures, marking the site of a Celtic town. The stone fortress on the summit has been already accurately described in the First Series of the Journal. After examining the numerous remains of guard-houses, or dwellings, still remaining in the thickness of the walls, a descent was made on the opposite side, passing out through the original entrance to these strong works, which are still partially protected by two small flanking circular towers of dry masonry, one of which is tolerably perfect. In the field below was found a small stone, on which some characters of uncertain form had been cut. Some thought the letters were Oghams, others thought them imperfect rude Roman numerals; but directions were given for the safe protection of the stone, which is small enough to be easily removed. Southward were seen the three carns mentioned by Pennant, which are, however,

now divided by a high stone wall, to the erection of which these burial-places have so liberally contributed, that of two of them are only left very scanty remains. Passing on from these, the visitors came upon an ancient road, which appears to be British, and which leads by one of the finest stone circles remaining in Wales, formed of large upright stones, placed at intervals, but connected with the remains of a stone wall, or embankment, an unusual circumstance in the ordinary stone circles of the country. This circle is marked in the Ordnance map as *Meini hirion*, and is described by Pennant, and in the *Journal of the Association*.

At a considerable distance still further south is another very large circle, of a different character from the preceding one, the stones which form it being in contact with one another, and are of small dimensions. On the north-west side, and on the line of circumference, is a very large *maenhir* standing by itself, without any signs of other similar stones having ever existed, which probably would have been the case in such a solitary and unfrequented spot. At some little distance, however, to the north, a similar stone exists, which may have some relation to the large one attached to the circle, which is called *Maen-y-Campiau*, or stone of the games. From this spot some of the excursionists returned towards Bangor, the rest continued their walk across the mountain until they reached the Roman road which leads from Aber to Caerhun. Although in many parts this line is a mere grass-grown track, sometimes little more than a ditch, yet all through its length are undoubted evidences of its Roman origin. On the summit of the pass are the two *meini hirion* which give their name to it, one of which is prostrate. In the neighbourhood traces of circular *cyttiau* exist, as if they once formed the abodes of a garrison which guarded the pass. Other British remains exist on the line of road to Aber, which are fully described in the *Journal*. The tumulus at Aber is of military character, and was once surmounted by defences, probably of wood. It may have been connected with the palace *Llewelyn the Great* is said to have had in this place, or an advanced work of *Maes y gaer*, a strong encampment, which secures the entrance of this important pass into the heart of Wales.

The only other object of interest is the house at *Pen-y-bryn*, a defensive structure, partially of the sixteenth century, part of which consists of a small square tower of semi-defensive character.

In the evening meeting, Mr. Babington in the chair, some details of ordinary business were discussed, and settled.

CATALOGUE OF THE CONTENTS OF THE TEMPORARY MUSEUM DURING THE BANGOR MEETING IN 1860.

PRIMEVAL.

Three stone hammers, found in the vicinity of Bangor.—Captain Jones.
Stone hammer and disc (probably a weight), found, 1857, in Castell Edris,
Llanidan;

Two stone weights, found at Tan-ben-y-cefn;

Spindle whorl of green stone, found on the land of Menaifron;

Spindle whorl of schist, found at Tantwr;

Three similar specimens in grit stone and schist, found at Tyddyn Prior;

Quern, with ornamental pattern, found in an old quarry at Blockty, in
Llanidan, with several skulls, and other human bones;

Quern, with plain mouldings, from the same place;

Quern, found within one of the cyttiau, at Tan-ben-y-cefn. (For an
account of these cyttiau, see *Archæologia Cambrensis*, iii., New Series,
p. 209);

Quern, found in 1857, at Tantwr, near Rhudd-gaer, (a Roman camp,) near
which was found the spindle whorl mentioned above. This quern is
remarkable for exhibiting on the under side the process by which it was
kept steady during the grinding of the corn;

Quern, found in a wall in the land of Tyddyn Prior, near Tan-ben-y-cefn;

Large flat upper stone of quern, found at Treifan Land, near the River
Braint, above Tretwry.

Large oblong stone (granite), with concave surface, fitting a smaller stone
of convex surface, which acts as a rubber. These two stones were found
close together in a wall of the land of Treifan.

Rev. W. Wynn Williams.

Large cinerary urn, found in a gravel-pit at Pen-y-glanaw.—Miss Roberts,
Maentwrog.

Two stone implements found at Llanfair-ynghornwy. One of these stones is
pierced with so narrow an aperture that it appears ill adapted to have
served as a hammer.—Rev. James Williams.

A collection of thirty stone celts, from Carnac and its vicinity. (See *Archæo-
logia Cambrensis*, 1860);

Carved stone hammer, found about 1840, in stubbing up a wood at Maes-
more, near Corwen. (See *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1860).

Rev. E. L. Barnwell.

Three stone celts;

One stone disc;

An oblong stone about 8 inches long, and less than two inches broad, with
an incised line forming a kind of border. The use and probable date of
this stone is doubtful;

Beads called druidical (Gleinan Nadron).

Caernarvon Museum.

Skulls, and other bones, found principally at Tan-ben-y-cefn, and the Camp at Rhudd-gaer, and from Tywyn-y-Capel, Holyhead.—Rev. W. Wynn Williams.

Four bronze celts of the usual Breton type, one ornamented, found on a small island opposite Belz, near Auray;

Bronze celt, of same type, one of eighty found in a stone chamber at the foot of a menhir, in Finistère, (*Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1859, p. 185);

Ornamented bronze celt;

Three bronze gonges of various sizes;

Bronze implement, probably a socket, locality unknown;

Bronze dagger, found several feet deep in the turf at Nielig, in the parish of Cyffylliog, in Denbighshire;

Small bronze celt, found at Coedmarchan in the parish of Llanfwrog, Denbighshire.

Rev. E. L. Barnwell.

Five bronze celts, of the ordinary types;

One paalstab.

Caernarvon Museum.

Ornamented bronze torque, found, 1832, in a quarry at Mowroad, near Rochdale.—James Dearden, Esq.

Collar in brass, stated to have been found in Bangor;

Specimens of ring money in bronze.

Captain Jones, Bangor.

ROMAN.

Portion of a vase of red pottery, found, 1836, on removing a heap of stones, about 300 yards to the west of the camp at Rhudd-gaer;

Specimens of Samian and other ware, fragments of mortaria, &c., from the same site, and Tan-ben-y-cefn;

Knife and iron implement (unknown), found with fragments of Samian and other ware, near Barras, Llanidan, and the Roman trackway leading from Caerleb to the interior. Many Roman coins have been found on the adjoining farm;

Two horse shoes, found about 1855, whilst removing a portion of the above mentioned trackway on Rhosfawr, near Brynsiencyn.

Portion of an iron sickle, found near the shore at Tal-y-voel, two feet below the surface of the ground;

Large green bead of glass, with guilloche pattern in yellow, found at Carn, near Brynsiencyn. A collection of smaller beads, green and plain, found at Rhudd-gaer;

Model, in wood, of Caerleb.

Rev. W. Wynn Williams

Samian and other ware, found in 1846 and 1847;

Two sickles and cultellum;

Basilidian talisman, on gold plate;
 Fibulæ in gold and bronze;
 Key, and bronze tweezers, and arrow heads;
 An unknown article in bronze, apparently an ornament;
 A collection of miscellaneous articles, chiefly in iron, one in glass;
 A bronze head, forming a boss;
 Votive head of horse, bronze;
 A fine ornamented bronze nail;

Three counters, or markers, one of these marked with eight dots;
 Two terra cotta lamps;

All these various remains have been found at different times, on the site of Segontium, and its immediate vicinity, and form a part of the Caernarvon Museum.

Fac-simile, in silver, of a votive silver arm, found in Lancashire.—James Dearden, Esq.

Terra cotta lamps;

Terra cotta vase, with handle, the bottom terminating in a head of Silenus;

Terra cotta bottle, in the form of a human head;

Alabaster fragment, from Pompeii;

Two Etruscan vases;

Iron lamp.

J. W. Hughes, Esq.

Ear-ring;

Steelyard weight, arrow head, both in bronze.—Mr. H. Bellars.

Portions of pottery, roofing tile, and bones from Uriconium.—Rev. J. Purvis.

Bronze studs, or clasps, found, 1860, at Aliscamps, Arles.—Rev. E. L. Barnwell.

MEDIÆVAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Brass gilt casket, bound and ornamented with delicate iron work, the curious lock of which covers the interior of the lid, has twelve bolts which secure the four sides of the box; apparently German work;

An oblong ivory box, carved with interlaced ribbon pattern, found in cultivating a rough piece of ground between Nevin and Pistill, Caernarvonshire.

This curious box is probably as old as the twelfth century;

Iron thumb screw, found in pulling down the old Parliament House in Edinburgh;

Handle, apparently of a mirror, in bronze, Venetian work;

Ancient Bell. This very curious relic was formerly kept in the church of Llangwnadl, and used to ring the children into school. In the absence of any inscription it is not easy to ascertain its date, but its diminutive proportions and quadrangular shape, and the grotesque heads by which the handle is attached to the bell, are peculiarities of a very early date, as early as the eighth and ninth centuries. For an account of it, see *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1849, p. 167, where an accurate illustration is given.

T. Love D. Jones Parry, Esq.

- Bronze cup, found under an oak tree near Conway Castle;
 Iron flap-jointed collar;
 Pewter spoon, found in digging the foundations of the Roman Catholic Chapel in Bangor;
 Silver spoon, with bowl in form of leaf, pierced with an oval, filled up with filigree work, and SN in Monogram. This spoon was found near Penmaen Bach, about 1840;
 Brass inscribed plate, 1682;
 Glass bottle;
 A bronze strap, with trilobated ends, inscribed in Greek capitals

HOAYETPATOE
 AAAIEYΣ.

- A piece of a similar but smaller strap, with square end, inscribed INO;
 These two inscribed plates of bronze are said to have been discovered very lately in Anglesey.

Two celts of jade, or nephrite, from the South Sea Islands.

Captain Jones.

- Encaustic tile, from the Friars, Beaumaris.—Mr. Humphreys.
 Embroidered quilt (*temp.* Elizabeth);
 Brass candlestick, found at Nannau (*temp.* James II.);
 Carved snuff-box;
 Ancient china plates.

Miss Roberts, Maentwrog.

- Fragments of pottery, from French trenches before Sebastopol.—J. W. Hughes, Esq.

- Small Egyptian celt, and portion of a knife in obsidian.—Mr. H. Bellars.
 Curious oaken grater.—Rev. E. L. Barnwell.

- Gold ring, found about 1834, under a stone at Cwm Llech, in the vale of Pennant Melangell. On the bevel is cut a lion passant. Iorwerth Drwyndwn (whom tradition states was slain not far distant, at a place called Bwlch Croes Iorwerth), was buried in the church-yard, where his effigy on a tomb-stone is still pointed out (See *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1848, p. 227). There is nothing as regards the actual antiquity of this ring to interfere with the conjecture that it may have been once worn by Drwyndwn.—The Dean of St. Asaph.

- Ancient lock;

Remains of iron gun and spurs;

Iron Key;

Three small mangonels. All these articles were found in Caernarvon Castle.
 Caernarvon Museum.

- A fine two-handed sword, with wavy blade;

A two-handed sword, with ivory handle, on which are carved the Virgin and child. Half the blade is broken off;

Three rapiers, with curious twisted hilts. In one of them the hilt is inlaid with silver;

Two cup-hilted rapiers. One of these was found on Naseby field;

Headsmen's axe. German;

Moorish battle axe, of the sixteenth century, found in pulling down part of the town wall of Tarifa. It is ornamented with figures of Venus and Cupid in fair classic style, though such representations are forbidden by the Koran;

A cross bow, with crank, &c.

T. Love D. Jones Parry, Esq.

Two cross bows.—J. W. Hughes, Esq.

COINS, MEDALS, AND CASTS OF SEALS.

Silver pennies of Canute, dug up with bones in a tumulus on a farm near Penarth Fawr, in Llanarmon Eifionydd;

Early British coins, gold and silver; examples of the Jersey type, copper;

Casts of all the Gaulish and Early British coins in the British Museum.

T. Love D. Jones Parry, Esq.

Gaulish silver coin, size of large didrachma; *rev.* horse.

Gaulish silver, found near Marseilles.

Rev. E. L. Barnwell.

A large collection of first and second brass Roman coins.—Mr. Henry Bellars.

Roman small brass, taken from a vase found at Uriconium about 1820;

Various other coins;

Portuguese money weight.

Rev. J. Purvis.

A small collection of silver coins, mostly of Queen Elizabeth.—Miss Roberts, Maentwrog.

Casts of seals of Geoffrey de Henelawe, Bishop of St. David's, 1203.—Albert Way, Esq.

Casts of the seals connected with Wales, by Ready.—Caernarvon Museum.

BOOKS, MANUSCRIPTS, AND DRAWINGS.

The Dinely Manuscript, profusely illustrated with pen and ink sketches of places and houses in Wales, in the seventeenth century, being an account of the first Duke of Beaufort's progress through Wales, 1684.—The Duke of Beaufort.

The Liber Pontificalis of Anian, Bishop of Bangor.—The Dean and Chapter of Bangor.

Parentalia, an account of the funeral of the Princess Clementina, with the plates of the lying in state and funeral procession.—Mr. Bellars.

Plain and coloured prints of discoveries at Wroxeter.—Rev. J. Purvis.

Cingalese manuscript, written on palm leaves.—Mr. George Davies.

A collection of architectural drawings and engravings.—Henry Kennedy, Esq.

Rubbings of incised stones from Newborough Church.

A collection of rubbings, from the Rev. H. Longueville Jones, and the Rev. Dr. H. Jones, F.S.A.

Dr.

BANGOR, 1860.

Cr.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS OF THE LOCAL COMMITTEE.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Received for Tickets and Admission	10	5	0	Advertisements	3	1	6
Received for Museum.....	0	17	6	Printing	2	2	6
				Postage of Circulars.....	2	2	1
				Stationery	0	12	0
				Reporter	1	10	0
				Carriage and Package of Parcels	0	14	5
				Carpenter, Plumber, Hire of Chairs, &c.	9	15	2
				Attendants and Watchman	2	9	6
				Curator of Museum, and Travelling Expenses	5	10	0
				Gas	0	6	0
				Fees, &c.	0	8	0
Deficiency to Balance.....	17	16	7	Sundries	0	7	11
	£28	19	1		£28	19	1

C. C. BABINGTON,
Chairman.

October 23, 1860.

W. H. WILLIAMS,
Local Treasurer,
HENRY KENNEDY,
Chairman of the Local Committee.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

PATRONS.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE ALBERT

- The Most Noble the Marquis of Westminster
 The Right Hon. the Earl of Ilchester
 The Right Hon. the Earl of Powis (*President* 1856)
 The Right Hon. the Earl of Dunraven (*President* 1849)
 The Right Hon. the Lord Viscount Dungannon
 The Right Hon. the Lord Viscount Hill
 The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. David's (*President* 1859)
 The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph (*President* 1858)
 The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Llandaff
 The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bangor
 The Right Hon. the Lord Dynevor (*President* 1855)
 The Right Hon. the Lord Bagot

PRESIDENT.

CHARLES G. WYNNE, Esq., M.P.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

- The Earl of Cawdor
 The Lord Viscount Feilding
 R. Myddleton Biddulph, Esq., M.P., Lord-Lieutenant of Denbighshire
 The Very Rev. the Dean of St. David's, Principal of St. David's College, Lampeter
 James Dearden, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.
 Sir Stephen R. Glynne, Bart., F.S.A., Lord-Lieutenant of Flintshire, (*President* 1847, 1848)
 Rev. H. Jones, D.D., F.S.A., Rector of Beaumaris
 Capel Hanbury Leigh, Esq., Lord-Lieutenant of Monmouthshire
 C. Octavius S. Morgan, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., F.S.A., (*President* 1857)
 J. Bruce Pryse, Esq.
 The Rev. the President of Trinity College, Oxford
 C. B. M. Talbot, Esq., M.A., M.P., Lord-Lieutenant of Glamorganshire
 F. R. West, Esq., (*President* 1854)
 W. W. E. Wynne, Esq., M.P., (*President* 1850)
 Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., M.P.
 The Very Rev. the Dean of Bangor
 The Very Rev. the Dean of St. Asaph
 Colonel the Hon. E. G. Douglas-Pennant, M.P.
 Sir Richard Williams Bulkeley, Bart., M.P., Lord-Lieutenant of Caernarvonshire

COMMITTEE.

The President, with all those who have held that office; the Vice-Presidents; the Treasurer; the General and Local Secretaries, and the Editorial Subcommittee, with the following:—

C. C. Babington, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A., *Chairman*
 J. D. Nicholl Carne, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A.
 Talbot Bury, Esq.
 Matthew Dawes, Esq., F.S.A.
 Joseph Meyer, Esq., F.S.A.
 B. L. Chapman, Esq., M.A.
 Thomas Wright, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.
 Rev. W. Basil Jones, M.A.
 Rev. J. Pryse Drew, M.A.
 Rev. R. R. Parry Mealy, M.A.
 G. T. Clark, Esq.
 John Stuart, Esq., F.S.A., Soc. of Ant. Scotland
 J. O. Westwood, Esq., M.A., F.L.S.

EDITORIAL SUB-COMMITTEE.

C. C. Babington, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A.
 Rev. H. Longueville Jones, M.A., *Editor*
 Rev. Robert Williams, M.A.

TREASURER.

Joseph Joseph, Esq., F.S.A., Brecon

TRUSTEES.

Sir Stephen Glynne, Bart., M.A., F.S.A.
 James Dearden, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.
 C. Octavius S. Morgan, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., F.S.A.

GENERAL SECRETARIES.

Rev. E. L. Barnwell, M.A., Ruthin
 Frederick Lloyd-Philipps, Esq., M.A., Hafodnedyd, Caermarthen

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES.

Cornwall:—Richard Edmonds, Junr., Esq., Penzance
France:—M. Didron, Rue Hautefeuille, 13, Paris
Britanny:—M. de Keranfec'h, Chateau de Plessis au Provost, St. Meen, Ille et Vilaine
Scotland:—John Stuart, Esq., F.S.A., Scot., Edinburgh
Ireland:—
Isle of Man:—William Harrison, Esq., Rockmount, Isle of Man

HONORARY MEMBERS.

- M. Aymar de Blois, Chateau de Poulguinan, Quimper, Finistère
 Le Vicomte Hersart de la Villemarqué, Chateau de Keransquer, Quimper, Finistère
 M. Arthur de la Borderie, Rue de l'Evêché, Nantes
 M. Pol de Courci, St. Pol de Léon, Finistère
 M. Francisque Michel, F.S.A., London, Edinburgh, Normandy, Bordeaux

MEMBERS.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

- His Royal Highness the Prince Consort
 Ilchester, the Earl of, 31, Old Burlington Street, London, W.
 Dunraven, the Earl of, Adare Castle, Limerick, Ireland
 Schreiber, the Lady Charlotte, Canford Manor, Wimborne
 Phillips, Sir Thomas, 11, King's Bench Walk, Temple, London, E.C.
 Allen, Thomas, Esq., 1, Essex Court, Temple, London, E.C.
 Babington, Chas. Cardale, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A., F.L.S., F.G.S., &c., St. John's College, Cambridge
 Bayly, Rev. F. S. T., M.A., Brookethorpe Vicarage, Gloucester
 Beaumont, W., Esq., Warrington
 Bedford, Rev. W. K. Riland, M.A., Sutton Coldfield, Birmingham
 Bowyer, Rev. W. H. Wentworth, M.A., Rectory, Clapham, Surrey
 Bury, T. Talbot, Esq., 50, Welbeck Street, London, W.
 Byam, Edward S., Esq., 2, Oriol Terrace, Weston-super-Mare
 Chapman, B. L., Esq., M.A., 3, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.
 Cole, J. G., Esq., 8, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, London, W.
 Cooke, Wm., Esq., M.A., 4, Elm Court, Temple, London, E.C.
 Dawes, Matthew, Esq., F.S.A., F.G.S., Westbrooke, Bolton, Lancashire
 Dawson, Charles, Esq., 3, St. James's Terrace, Park Hill, Clapham, Surrey
 Dearden, James, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., The Manor, Rochdale
 De Keranflec'h, M., Chateau de Plessis, St. Meen, Ille et Vilaine, France
 Edmonds, R., Esq., Jun., Penzance
 Fenton, Rev. Samuel, M.A., Wavertree, Liverpool
 Fenwicke, Rev. G. O., B.D., Dowry Square, Clifton
 Franks, Charles William, Esq., F.S.A., 5, John Street, Berkeley Square, London, W.
 Freeman, Edward A., Esq., M.A., Somerleaze, Wells, Somerset
 Gibb, Francis Thomas, Esq., Greenford, Hounslow, Middlesex
 Gilbertson, Rev. Lewis, B.D., Jesus College, Oxford
 Goode, B. W., Esq., St. Paul's Square, Birmingham
 Guest, Edwin, Esq., F.S.A., L.L.D., Master of Caius College, Cambridge
 Harrison, William, Esq., Rock Mount, St. John's, Isle of Man
 Heaton, Rev. W. C., B.D., Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford
 Hindmarsh, F., Esq., 17, Bucklersbury, London, E.C.

- Hope, A. J. B., Esq., M.P., M.A., F.S.A., Bedgebury Park, Cranbrooke, Kent
 Hughes, William, Esq., 35, Hawley Square, Margate
 James, Rev. J., Netherthong, Huddersfield
 Jones, Rev. W. Basil, M.A., Prebendary of St. David's, University College, Oxford
 Jones, T., Esq., M.A., Chetham Library, Manchester
 Jones, Rev. H. Longueville, M.A., Privy Council Office, London, S.W.
 Lawes, Mrs., Upton House, Poole, Dorset
 Le Keux, John Henry, Esq., 30, Argyle Street, New Road, London, W.C.
 Le Men, M., Archiviste du Département, Quimper, Finistère, France
 Mackenzie, John W., Esq., F.S.A., Scot., 16, Royal Circus, Edinburgh
 Meyer, Joseph, Esq., F.S.A., Liverpool
 Miles, Rev. R. W., M.A., Bingham Rectory, Nottingham
 Milman, Henry Salusbury, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., Beveré Firs, Worcester
 Nicholl, Frederick, Esq., 16, Upper Harley Street, London, W.
 Nicholl, John, Esq., Henrietta Street, Cavendish Square, London, W.
 Norris, Edwin, Esq., F.S.A., Michael's Grove, Brompton, London, S.W.
 Ormerod, George, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., D.C.L., Sedbury Park, Chepstow
 Parker, John Henry, Esq., F.S.A., The Turl, Oxford
 Peake, R., Esq., Wirewoods Green, Chepstow
 Perrot, R., Esq., Rue Rameau, Nantes, France
 Petit, Rev. J. L., M.A., F.S.A., 9, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.
 Poste, Rev. Beale, M.A., Bydews Place, Maidstone, Kent
 Powell, Arthur, Esq., Whitefriars, London, E.C.
 Redwood, Theophilus Esq., 19, Montague Street, Russell Square, London, W.C.
 Reece, William Henry, Esq., 104, New Street, Birmingham
 Scott, George Gilbert, Esq., F.S.A., 20, Spring Gardens, London, S.W.
 Skene, S. W., Esq., F.S.A., 20, Inverleith Row, Edinburgh
 Smith, Basset, Esq., Elm Court, The Temple, London, E.C.
 Smith, Mr. J. Russell, 36, Soho Square, London, W.
 Spode, Josiah, Esq., Hawkesyard Park, Rugeley, Staffordshire
 Stepney, Lieut.-Colonel Lowell, 6, St. George's Place, Hyde Park Corner, London, S.W.
 Stuart, John, Esq., F.S.A., Sec. Soc. of Antiq., Scot., 2, South Blackett Place, Edinburgh
 Todd, Rev. J. H., D.D., M.R.I.A., Senior Fellow Trinity College, Dublin
 Walker, Thomas, Esq., 12, Furnival's Inn, London, E.C.
 Watts, T. King, Esq., St. Ives, Huntingdon
 Way, Albert, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., Wonham Manor, Reigate
 Wemyss, Mrs. General, 3, Green Park Buildings, Bath
 Westwood, J. O., Esq., M.A., F.L.S., Oxford
 Williams, Rev. Charles, D.D., Principal of Jesus College, Oxford
 Williams, Rev. Philip, M.A., Reeve Rectory, Exeter
 Wilson, Rev. J., D.D., President of Trinity College, Oxford
 Wright, T., Esq., M.A., F.S.A., 14, Sydney Street, Brompton, London, S.W.

NORTH WALES.

ANGLESEY.

Bulkeley, Sir Richard Williams, Bart., M.P., Baron Hill, Beaumaris, Lord
 Lieutenant of Caernarvonshire
 Willoughby De Broke, the Right Hon. Lady, Plas Newydd, Bangor
 Griffiths, R. Trygarn, Esq., Garreglwyd, Holyhead
 Jones, Rev. Hugh, D.D., F.S.A., Beaumaris
 Jones, Rev. J. Wynne, M.A., Heneglwys, Bangor
 Mealy, Rev. R. A. Parry, M.A., Beaumaris
 Thomas, Rev. Robert, M.A., Beaumaris
 Williams, Rev. W. Wynn, Jun., M.A., Menaifron, Caernarvon
 Winter, Thomas, Esq., Minigarth, and Grantham, Lincolnshire

Rev. R. Wynn Williams, Jun., M.A., Menaifron, *Local Secretary*

CAERNARVONSHIRE.

Bangor, the Lord Bishop of, Palace, Bangor
 Bangor, the Very Rev. the Dean of, Deanery, Bangor
 Douglas-Pennant, Colonel the Hon. E. G., M.P., Penrhyn Castle, Bangor
 Darbyshire, S. D., Esq., Pendyffryn, Conway
 Jones, Rev. John, M.A., Llanllyfni, Caernarvon
 Kennedy, Henry, Esq., Bangor
 Morgan, Rev. B., Llandwrog, Caernarvon
 Nanney, Major O. Ellis, Gwynfryn Hall, Pwllheli
 Parry, T. Love D. Jones, Esq., Madryn Park, Pwllheli
 Pritchard, William, Esq., Tan y Coed, Bangor
 Turner, Thomas, Esq., Caernarvon

T. Love D. Jones Parry, Esq., Madryn Park, Pwllheli } *Local Secretaries*
 Henry Kennedy, Esq., Bangor }

DENBIGHSHIRE.

Biddulph, R. Myddleton, Esq., M.P., Chirk Castle, Chirk, Lord-Lieutenant
 of Denbighshire
 Dungannon, the Right Hon. Lord Viscount, Brynkynalt, Wrexham
 Bagot, the Right Hon. Lord, Poole Park, Ruthin
 Wynn, Sir W. W., Bart., M.P., Wynnstay, Rhuabon
 Barnwell, Rev. E. L., M.A., Ruthin
 Cunliffe, Miss, Pant-yn-Oclan, Wrexham
 Davies, Rev. John, M.A., Woodlands, Ruthin
 Davies, Rev. Morgan, M.A., Llanrwst
 Edwardes, Samuel, Esq., Denbigh
 Evans, Rev. Evan, M.A., Ruthin
 Griffiths, T. T., Esq., Wrexham
 Hughes, Hugh R., Esq., Kimmel Park, St. Asaph

Hughes, Thomas, Esq., Ystrad, Denbigh
 Jackson, Rev. R. H., M.A., Llanellian, Abergele
 James, John, Esq., Wrexham
 Jenkins, Josiah, Esq., M.D., Ruthin
 Jones, Thomas, Esq., Rhos-Llanerchrugog Hall, Wrexham
 Lloyd, W., Esq., Solicitor, Ruthin
 Mainwaring, Townshend, Esq., M.P., Galltfaenon, Denbigh
 Maurice, James, Esq., Ruthin
 Owen, Rev. E., M.A., Llanfair, Ruthin
 Owen, Rev. Trevor, M.A., Llangollen
 Roberts, Rev. G. Lloyd, M.A., Cefn Coch, Ruthin
 Sandbach, Henry R., Esq., Hafodunos, Llanrwst
 Smith, F. W., Esq., Ruthin
 Thelwall, Rev. Edward, M.A., Llanbedr, Ruthin
 Turnour, Arthur A., Esq., M.D., Denbigh
 West, Frederick R., Esq., Ruthin Castle
 Wickham, the Ven. Archdeacon, Gresford, Wrexham
 Williams, Rev. T., M.A., St. George's, St. Asaph
 Williams, Rev. Robert, M.A., Rhydycroesau, Oswestry
 Wynne, Charles G., Esq., Jun., M.P., Voelas Hall, Conway
 Wynne, Miss, Voelas Hall, Conway

Rev. Thomas Williams, M.A., St. George's, St. Asaph	} <i>Local Secretaries</i>
Rev. R. H. Jackson, Llanellian, Abergele	
Rev. Trevor Owen, Llangollen	

FLINTSHIRE.

Glynne, Sir Stephen Richard, Bart., M.A., F.S.A., Hawarden, Flint, Lord-Lieutenant of Flintshire
 St. Asaph, the Lord Bishop of, the Palace, St. Asaph
 Feilding, the Lord Viscount, Downing, Holywell
 Mostyn, Sir Pyers, Bart., Talacre, Flint
 St. Asaph, the Very Reverend the Dean of, St. Asaph
 Briscoe, Rev. W., M.A., Mold
 Conwy, W. Shipley, Esq., Bodryddan, Rhyl
 Glynne, Rev. Henry, M.A., Hawarden, Flintshire
 Hughes, Rev. T. J., M.A., Llanasa, Holywell
 Lloyd, Miss, Tyn-yr-Rhyl, Rhyl
 Meredith, Rev. J., M.A., Abergele, Rhyl
 Morgan, Rev. Hugh, M.A., Rhyl
 Pennant, Philip Pearson, Esq., M.A., Nerquis Hall, Mold
 Raikes, Henry, Esq., Llwynegryn, Mold
 Theed, Frederick, Esq., Rhyl
 Williams, Rev. Thomas, M.A., Flint

Rev. T. J. Hughes, Llanasa, *Local Secretary*

MERIONETHSHIRE.

Jones, Rev. John, M.A., Barmouth
 Mason, Rev. J. Williams, M.A., Llanfair, Harlech
 Pughe, John, Esq., Penhelig, Aberdovey
 Wynne, W. W. E., Esq., M.P., Peniarth, Llanegryn, Machynlleth
 Williams, David, Esq., Castle Deudraeth, Portmadoc

John Pughe, Esq., Penhelig, Aberdovey
 Rev. J. Williams Mason, M.A., Llanfair, Harlech } *Local Secretaries*

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

Powis, the Earl of, Powis Castle
 Davies, Rev. David, Dylife, Machynlleth
 Drew, Rev. J. Pryse, M.A., Milford House, Newtown
 Edwards, Rev. John, M.A., Newtown
 Evans, Rev. John, M.A., Machynlleth
 Ffoulkes, Rev. H. Powell, M.A., Llandyssul, Welshpool
 Howells, David, Esq., Machynlleth
 Howells, Abraham, Esq., Welshpool
 Jones, R. E., Esq., The Rock, Newtown
 Lewis, Rev. D. P., M.A., Buttington, Welshpool
 Lloyd, Rev. J., M.A., Llanmerewig, Newtown

Rev. D. P. Lewis, M.A., Buttington, Welshpool
 Rev. D. Davies, Dylife, Machynlleth } *Local Secretaries*

SOUTH WALES.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE.

Banks, William L., Esq., F.S.A., Brecon
 Joseph, J., Esq., F.S.A., Brecon
 Price, Hugh Powell, Esq., Castell Madoc, Brecon
 Powell, John, Esq., Brecon
 Thomas, Henry, Esq., Llwynmadoc, Brecon
 Williams, Rev. Garnon, M.A., Brecon
 Williams, Rev. W. J., M.A., Glamorgan Street, Brecon
 Williams, Edward, Esq., Talgarth, Brecon

Edward Williams, Esq., Talgarth, Brecon
 W. L. Banks, Esq., F.S.A., Brecon } *Local Secretaries*

CARDIGANSHIRE.

St. David's, the Very Rev. the Dean of, Lampeter
 Brigstocke, W. O., Esq., Blaenpant, Newcastle-Emlyn
 Davies, David, Esq., Castle Green, Cardigan
 Edmunds, Rev. William, Grammar School, Lampeter
 Evans, Rev. Lewis, M.A., Ystradmeurig, Aberystwyth
 Harford, J. Battersby, Esq., Falcondale, Lampeter
 Hughes, J. Esq., Lluestgwili, Aberystwyth

Hughes, J. G. Parry, Esq., Alltlywd, Lampeter
 Jenkins, R. D., Esq., Pantirion, Cardigan
 Jones, W. D., Esq., M.D., Glancych, Newcastle-Emlyn
 Jones, Rev. Evan, Lampeter
 Lewis, Mr. John, Tregaron
 Lloyd, T. D., Esq., Bronwydd, Caermarthen
 Morgan, T. O., Esq., Aberystwyth
 Pritchard, Captain, Tyllwyd, Newcastle-Emlyn
 Rogers, J. E., Esq., Abermeurig, Lampeter
 Rowlands, Rev. W., Portland Street, Aberystwyth
 Williams, Rev. Rowland, D.D., Lampeter
 Williams, Matthew D., Esq., Cwmcynfelin, Aberystwyth

T. O. Morgan, Esq., Aberystwyth
 R. D. Jenkins, Esq., Pantirion, Cardigan } *Local Secretaries*

CAERMARTHENSHIRE.

Cawdor, the Earl of, Golden Grove, Llandeilo
 Dynevor, the Lord, Dynevor Castle
 St. David's, the Lord Bishop of, Abergwili Palace, Caermarthen
 Bonville, W., Esq., Bryn Towy, Caermarthen
 Caermarthen Literary Institution
 Du Buisson, W., Esq., Glynhir, Llanelly
 Green, F., Esq., Court Henry, Llandeilo
 Griffith, Rev. J., Prebendary of St. David's, Llangunnor, Caermarthen
 Griffith, Rev. J., Llandeilo
 Johnes, J., Esq., Dolaucothy, Llandeilo
 Jones, David, Esq., M.P., Pantglâs, Llandeilo
 Jones, John, Esq., Blaenôs, Llandovery
 Lewis, W. P., Esq., Llysnewydd, Newcastle-Emlyn
 Lloyd, Rev. D., LL.D., Presbyterian College, Caermarthen
 Lloyd-Philipps, Frederick, Esq., M.A., Hafodneddyn, Caermarthen
 Morse, Lieut-Col., Clearbrook, Caermarthen
 Penon, R. Kyrke, Esq., Ferryside, Caermarthen
 Philipps, J. Walter, Esq., Aberglasney, Caermarthen
 Philipps, Rev. E. Owen, M.A., Warden of Llandovery College, Llandovery
 Price, J. Ll., Esq., Glangwili, Caermarthen
 Prothero, D., Esq., M.D., Llandeilo
 Pugh, David, Esq., M.P., Manoravon, Llandeilo
 Rees, W., Esq., Tonn, Llandovery
 Thomas, Rees Goring, Esq., Iscoed, Kidwelly
 Thomas, Rees Goring, Jun., Esq., M.A., Iscoed, Kidwelly
 Thomas, W. Gwynne S., Esq., Oak House, Caermarthen

Rev. D. Lloyd, LL.D., Caermarthen
 Rees Goring Thomas, Jun., Esq., M.A., Iscoed, Kidwelly } *Local Secretaries*
 William Rees, Esq., Tonn, Llandovery

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

- Talbot, C. R. M., Esq., M.A., M.P., Lord-Lieutenant of Glamorganshire,
 Margam Park, Taibach
 Dunraven, the Countess Dowager of, Dunraven Castle
 Llandaff, the Lord Bishop of
 Llandaff, the Very Rev. the Dean of, Deanery, Llandaff
 Boteler, Captain, R.E., Llandough Castle, Cowbridge
 Bruce, H. A., Esq., M.P., Dyffryn, Aberdare
 Basset, Alexander, Esq., Cardiff
 Biddulph, John, Esq., Derwen Fawr, Swansea
 Carne, J. W. Nicholl, Esq., D.C.L., Dimlands Castle, Cowbridge
 Carne, R. Nicholl, Esq., Nash Manor, Cowbridge
 Clark, G. T., Esq., Dowlais House, Merthyr-Tydfil
 David, Charles William, Esq., Cardiff
 Evans, Rev. R., Margam, Taibach
 Farrar, Rev. M. A., Swansea
 Fothergill, Rowland, Esq., Hensol Castle, Cowbridge
 Royal Institution, Swansea
 Griffith, Rev. John, M.A., Merthyr-Tydfil
 Gwyn, Howel, Esq., Dyffryn, Neath
 Harding, Sir J. Dorney, D.C.L., The Queen's Advocate, Glanogwr, Bridgend
 Jenner, Mrs. George, Bryn Garw, Bridgend
 Jones, Oliver Robert, Esq., Fonmon Castle, Cardiff
 Jones, W. G., Esq., Neath
 Lewis, William Wyndham, Esq., The Heath, Cardiff
 Llewelyn, J. Dillwyn, Esq., Penllergare, Swansea
 Llewelyn, John Talbot Dillwyn, Esq., Penllergare, Swansea
 Lloyd, Edward, Esq., M.D., Aberpergwm, Neath
 Moggridge, Matthew, Esq., F.G.S., The Willows, Swansea
 Nicholl, John Cole, Esq., Merthyr Mawr, Bridgend
 Nicholl, Rev. Edward Powell, M.A., Llandough, Cowbridge
 Perkins, William, Esq., Groescade, Pont y Pridd
 Price, William, Esq., M.D., Glantwrch, Swansea
 Prichard and Seddon, Messrs., Llandaff, Cardiff
 Pryse, J. Bruce, Esq., Dyffryn, Cardiff
 Randall, David, Esq., Neath
 Redwood, Isaac, Esq., Cae Wern, Neath
 Richards, Edward Priest, Esq., Cardiff
 Stacy, Rev. T., M.A., Cardiff
 Stephens, Mr. Thomas, Merthyr-Tydfil
 Talbot, Theodore Mansel, Esq., Margam Park, Taibach
 Thomas, Rev. D. Parry, Llanmaes Rectory, Cowbridge
 Traherne, G. M., Esq., St. Hilary, Cowbridge
 Vaughan, N. Edwards, Esq., Rheola, Neath
 Williams, Charles Croft, Esq., Roath Court, Cardiff
 Williams, Miss Jane, Ynyslas, Neath

Williams, Rev. T., Tir-y-Cwm, Ystrad, Swansea
 Wood, Lieut.-Colonel, Stout Hall, Swansea

George Grant Francis, Esq., F.S.A., Swansea
 Rev. John Griffith, M.A., Merthyr-Tydfil
 Matthew Moggridge, Esq., F.G.S., Swansea } *Local Secretaries*

PEMBROKESHIRE.

Allen, Rev. James, M.A., Prebendary of St. David's, Castlemartin, Pembroke
 Bowen, James B., Esq., Llwyngwair, Newport
 Colby, John Esq., Ffynnonau, Newcastle-Emlyn
 Davies, A. S., Esq., Pentre, Newcastle-Emlyn
 Fenton, John, Esq., Glyn-y-Mêl, Fishguard
 Gwynne, Mrs., St. Julian House, Tenby
 Lewis, Major, Clyniw, Newcastle-Emlyn
 Lloyd-Philipps, J. B., Esq., Pentepark, Haverfordwest
 Lloyd-Philipps, J. P. A., Esq., Dale Castle, Milford
 Mason, Mr. R., High Street, Tenby
 Phillips, Griffith, Esq., Bloomfield, Narberth
 Philipps, J. H., Esq., M.P., Williamston, Haverfordwest
 Philipps, Rev. J. H. A., Picton Castle, Haverfordwest
 Thomas, Rev. W. B., M.A., Prebendary of St. David's, Steynton, Milford
 Tombs, Rev. J., B.A., Burton, Haverfordwest
 Vincent, Rev. Henry James, M.A., St. Dogmael's, Cardigan

Rev. James Allen, M.A., Castlemartin, Pembroke
 Rev. Henry James Vincent, M.A., St. Dogmael's, Cardigan } *Local Secretaries*

RADNORSHIRE.

Jones, John, Esq., Cefnfaes, Rhayader
 Lloyd, T. Lewis, Esq., Nantgwyllt, Rhayader
 Moore, Richard, Esq., Presteign

John Jones, Esq., Cefnfaes, Rhayader, *Local Secretary*

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Leigh, Capel H., Esq., Pontypool Park, Lord-Lieutenant of Monmouthshire
 Salusbury, Rev. Sir Charles John, Bart., M.A., Llanwern, Newport, Monmouthshire
 Falconer, Thomas, Esq., Judge of County Courts, Usk
 Hawkins, Henry Montonnier, Esq., Tredunnoch, Usk
 Lee, J. E., Esq., The Priory, Caerleon
 Llewellyn, Wm., Esq., Glanwern House, Pontypool
 Mitchell, Frank Johnston, Esq., Newport
 Morgan, Chas. Octavius S., Esq., M.P., F.R.S., F.S.A., The Friars, Newport

J. E. Lee, Esq., Priory, Caerleon, *Local Secretary*

CHESHIRE—SHROPSHIRE—HEREFORDSHIRE.

Westminster, the Marquis of, Eaton Hall, Chester
 Hill, the Lord Viscount, Hawkstone, Shrewsbury
 Bailey, W. Harley, Esq., Shrewsbury
 Davies, Rev. James, M.A., Moor Court, Kington, Herefordshire
 Davies, James, Esq., Solicitor, Hereford
 Foulkes, Rev. Thomas, M.A., Llanybodwell
 Leighton, Baldwin, Esq., Loton Park, Shrewsbury
 Martin, John, Esq., M.P., Upper Hall, Ledbury
 More, Rev. T. R., M.A., Linley Hall, Bishop's Castle
 Mouseley, Thomas, Esq., Combermere, Whitchurch, Salop
 Botfield, Beriah, Esq., M.P., Deker Hall, Shiffnall, Salop
 Salisbury, E. J., Esq., Stanley Place, Chester
 Vaughan, R. Chambre, Esq., B.A., Burlton Hall, Shrewsbury
 Williamson, Edward, Esq., Ramsdell Hall, Lawton, Cheshire

James Davies, Esq., Hereford, *Local Secretary* for Herefordshire
 Edward Williamson, Esq., Ramsdell Hall, Lawton, *Local Secretary* for
 Cheshire
 Baldwin Leighton, Esq., Loton Park, Shrewsbury, *Local Secretary* for
 Shropshire

CORRESPONDING SOCIETIES.

The Society of Antiquaries of London
 The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland
 The Royal Irish Academy
 Kilkenney and South-East of Ireland Archæological Society
 The Smithsonian Institute, Washington
 The Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland
 Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen
 The Breton Antiquarian Association, Nantes

As it is not unlikely that omissions or errors exist in the above lists, corrections will be thankfully received by the General Secretaries.

The Annual Subscription is *One Guinea*, payable in advance, on the first day of the year.

The names of Members in arrears will be erased from the list.

Alphabetical Index of Contents.

VOL. VI. THIRD SERIES.

- Aberavon, Glamorganshire, Charter of, 19.
- Ad Vigessimum, Cambria Romana, 333.
- Ancient Cornish Drama, Review of, 155, 251, 338.
- Archæological Institute, 152.
- Architecture, Military, of Wales, 285.
- Axe, Headsman's, 336.
- Backslider's Mirror, Notice of, 153.
- Bangor, House of Querns at, 336.
- Bardsey Abbey, Grant of Prayers, 188.
- Bardsey Abbey, Robert, Abbot of, 151.
- Bardsey, Irish at, 152.
- Brecon, St. John's Priory, Restoration, 336.
- Brecon, Christ's College, Restoration, 336.
- Breton Antiquities, Early, 300.
- Breton Celts, 211.
- Breton Celts, Ornamented, 219.
- Bridell, Pembrokeshire, Inscribed Stone with Oghams at, 314.
- Britannia Secunda, Map of, 337.
- Britanny, Ploabennec, Round Tower at, 125.
- Britanny, Ploneour, Celtic Arms at, 136.
- Britanny, Orthography of, 243.
- Bronwen's Tumulus, Anglesey, Preservation of, 334.
- Burial, Cymry, Modes of, 25.
- Buildings, Early Irish and Welsh, 148.
- Caer Vantell, Old Name of Wrexham, 67.
- Cambrian Archæological Association, Statement of Expenditure and Receipts, 1859, 141.
- Cambrian Archæological Association, Account of Cardigan Committee, 230.
- Cambrian Archæological Association, Bangor Meeting, Notice of, 229.
- Cambrian Archæological Association, Bangor Meeting, Report of, 343.
- Cambrian Archæological Association, Bangor Local Museum, Catalogue, 376.
- Cambrian Archæological Association, Annual Meeting, Letter on, 150.
- Cambrian Archæological Association, Numbers of Members, 241.
- Cambrian Archæological Association, Finances, 242.
- Cambria Romana, Anglesey, 186.
- Cambria Romana, Ad Vigessimum, Pembrokeshire, 333.
- Caernarvon, Seals in Museum of, 281.
- Caernarvon, Coins in Museum of, 69.
- Cardiganshire Antiquities, 58.
- Cardiganshire, Old Families in, 165, 272.
- Carneddau in Pembrokeshire, 322.
- Carn Goch, Caernarthenshire, 97.
- Carriers, Welsh, A.D. 1732, 246.

- Carnsew of Bokelly, Cornwall, 67.
 Celts, Breton, 211.
 Celts, Breton, Ornamented, 219.
 Celtic Interments, 149.
 Christ's College, Brecon, Restoration of, 336.
 Churches, Tombs in, Right of Removal, 336.
 Circle at Rhosmaen, Radnorshire, 21.
 Cistfeini on Penmaen-Mawr, 336.
 Clydai, Pembrokeshire, Inscribed Stones at, 223.
 Coins, Mrs. Stackhouse Acton, Robbery of, 69.
 Conway Burnt, *temp.* Hen. IV., 65.
 Corporate Seals of Wales, 336.
 Corwen, Carved Stone Hammer, 367.
 Cross, Nevern, Pembrokeshire, 47.
 Cymmer Abbey, Style of Abbot, 66.
 Cymry, Ancient Modes of Burial, 25.

 Denbigh Castle, Lease of, 68.
 Denmark, King of, Collection of Antiquities Destroyed by Fire, 154.
 Devil's Hoof Rock, Brittany, 300.

 Early Irish and Welsh Buildings, 148.
 Early and Prehistoric Remains, On the Preservation of, 142.

 Francis of Bearn, Coin of, 65.
 Funeral of H. Nanney, 24.

 Geography, Political of Wales, 34, 231, 324.
 Gloucestershire, Romans in, Review, 340.

 Hammer, Carved Stone, Corwen, 307.
 Haverfordwest, Martyr in, 66.
 Hawarden, Pennard, Name of, 66.

 Hollow Fowl, 67.
 Holywell, St. Winefred's Well, Repair of, 68.
 Hospitallers in Wales, Ysppyty Ifan, 105.
 Howell's Charity, Review, 163.
 Hoylake, Cheshire, Antiquities Found at, 153.

 Inscribed Stones of Wales, 47, 128, 223, 314.
 Interments, Celtic, 149.

 Kilkenny Archaeological Society's Proceedings, Nos. 13 to 18, Review of, 248.

 Lactuals, St. Asaph Diocese, 152.
 Lampeter, Old Families near, 165, 272.
 Lhwyd, E., Letters of, 12, 178.
 Lhwydian Correspondence, 237.
 Llanbadarn Fawr Church, Mutilation of, 333.
 Llandaff Cathedral, 68.
 Llandaff Cathedral, Some Account of, Review, 161.
 Llanelian Church, Denbighshire, 247.
 Llanllawer Church, Pembrokeshire, Rebuilding of, 337.
 London, Roman Money Struck in, 66.
 Ludlow, Seals in Museum of, 281.
 Ludlow Church, Repair of, 68.

 Machynlleth, Origin of Name, 65.
 Man, Isle of, Arms, 246.
 Military Architecture of Wales, 285.
 Morris, J., Esq., Obituary, 228.

 Nanney, Hugh, Esq., Funeral, 24.
 Nevern, Cross at, 47.

- Newport, Pembrokeshire, Account of, 64.
- Obituary, Traherne, Rev. J. M., 140.
- Obituary, Parker, Rev. J., 317.
- Obituary, Morris, J., Esq., 228.
- Oghams, Bridell, 314.
- Owen, Aneurin, Correspondence of, 184.
- Palestine, Cromlech in, Correction, 335.
- Parker, Rev. J., Obituary, 317.
- Pembroke, Earls, Earldom and Castle, 1, 81, 189, 253.
- Pembrokeshire, Carneddau in, 322.
- Pennard, Old Name of Hawarden, 66.
- Ploabennec, Brittany, Round Tower, 125.
- Ploneour, Brittany, Celtic Arms at, 136.
- Plouneon, Brittany, Error, 247.
- Political Geography of Wales, 34, 231, 324.
- Prestatyn Castle, Flintshire, 334.
- Querns, House of, at Bangor, 336.
- Radnorshire, Roman Camps in, 247.
- Rhosmaen, Radnorshire, Druidic Circle at, 21.
- Rhymney Church, Monmouthshire, 152.
- Romans in Gloucestershire, Review, 340.
- Roman Money Struck in London, 66.
- Round Tower, Ploabennec, Brittany, 125.
- Ruthin Collegiate Church, 68.
- Rys ap Griffith ap Aron, Will of, 23, 153.
- Rys ap Griffith ap Aron, Pardon to, 300.
- Sagranus Stone, St. Dogmael's, 128, 244.
- Sagranus Stone, Error, 247.
- Scotland, Sculptural Stones of, Review, 73.
- Seals Connected with Wales, 281.
- Seals, Corporate, of Wales, 336.
- St. Fagan's Church, Glamorgan, Restoration of, 337.
- St. John's Priory, Brecon, Restoration of, 336.
- St. Ishmael's Church, Caermarthen-shire, Restoration of, 337.
- St. Maurice, Error, 247.
- Swansea, Seals in Museum of, 281.
- Symbols on Early Inscribed Stones, Scotland, 67.
- Tal y llyn, Merioneth, Tithe Valuation of, 152.
- Tombs in Churches, Right of Removal, 336.
- Traherne, Rev. John M., Obituary, 140.
- Trawsfynydd, Merioneth, Gold Ring found near, 152.
- Treasure Trove, Government Order, 337.
- Trefeglwys, Charter of, 330.
- Ulster Journal of Archæology, No. XX., Review of, 69.
- Uriconium, 312.
- Vitrified Fort, Brittany, 335.
- Vitrified Forts, Wales, 246.
- Voelas Pedigree, Corrections, 243, 335.

Wales, Military Architecture of, 285.	Welsh Gentlemen Serving in France, temp. Edward IV., 62.
Wales, Political Geography of, 34, 231, 324.	Will of Rys ap Griffith ap Aron, 23, 153.
Wales, Seals connected with, 281.	Wrexham, Caer Vantell, Old Name of, 67.
Wales, Seals, Corporate, of, 336.	Wynnstey MSS., Charters of Trefeglwys, 330.
Welch, or Welsh, Letter, 243.	
Welsh Carriers, A.D. 1732, 246.	
Welsh Confiscations, William and Mary, 63, 149.	
Welsh, Origin of, 196, 319.	Ysptyty Ifan, 105, 246.

List of Illustrations.

Haroldston, Pembrokeshire	Frontispiece
Alphabet, Ogham	page 316
Bridell, Erect Stone with Oghams	" 315
Britannia Secunda, Map	" 186
Britanny, Bronze Ornament at Ploneour	" 137
Britanny, Bronze Instrument at Ploneour	" 138
Breton Celts	214, 216, 218, 303
Breton Ornamented Celts	" 220
Cadifor, Arms of	" 170
Carn Goch, Caermarthenshire, Plan of	" 97
Carved Stone Hammer, Corwen	" 307
Clydai, Inscribed Stones	224, 225, 227
Incised Stone, Llandyssilio, Pembrokeshire	" 57
Inscribed Stone, Llandyssilio, Pembrokeshire	54, 56
Inscribed Stone, St. Dogmael's, Pembrokeshire	" 135
Iron and Flint Tools and Weapons, Ireland	" 72
Nevern Cross, Pembrokeshire	" 48
Pembroke Castle Keep, from South-West	" 81
Pembroke Castle, Buildings East of Keep	" 189
Pembroke Castle, from North-East	" 253
Rhosmaen, Radnorshire, Druidic Circle	" 21
Symbolical Ornaments on Stones, Scotland	" 77
Urn, Llandyssilio, Pembrokeshire	32, 33
Wroxeter, Roman Implements Found at	" 312
Ysptyty Ifan Church, East Window	" 112
Ysptyty Ifan Church, Effigies	" 105
Ysptyty Ifan Church, Plan	" 113



THIRD SERIES, No. XXI.]

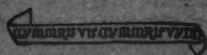
Archæologia Cambrensis,

THE

JOURNAL

OF THE

Cambrian Archaeological Association.



JANUARY, 1860.

Issued Quarterly to Members only.

TENBY:

RICHARD MASON, HIGH STREET.

LONDON: J. RUSSELL SMITH, 36, SOHO SQUARE.

CHESTER: PRITCHARD, ROBERTS, & Co.

B. Mason, Printer,]

[High Street, Tenby.

Posted at TENBY, January 5, 1860.

CAMBRIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

President,

THE RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP OF ST. DAVID'S.

General Committee,

The Presidents of present or past years; the President-Elect; the Vice-Presidents; the Treasurer; the General and Local Secretaries, with the following:—

C. C. Babington, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., F.L.S., *Chairman.*

J. O. Westwood, Esq., F.L.S.

Thomas Turner, Esq.

Rev. John Jones, M.A., (Llanillyfni)

Joseph Meyer, Esq.

Rev. J. Earle, M.A.

Thomas Wright, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.

J. D. Nicholl Carne, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A.

Rev. W. Basil Jones, M.A.

Talbot Bury, Esq.

Rev. J. Pryse Drew, M.A.

Matthew Dawes, Esq., F.S.A., F.G.S.

B. L. Chapman, Esq., B.A.

Editorial Sub-Committee,

C. C. Babington, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., F.L.S.

Rev. H. Longueville Jones, M.A., *Editor*

Rev. Robert Williams, M.A.

Treasurer,

Joseph Joseph, Esq., F.S.A., Brecon.

General Secretaries,

Rev. E. L. Barnwell, M.A., Ruthin

Frederick Lloyd-Philippes, Esq., M.A., Hafodnedyd, Caermarthen

Corresponding Secretaries,

Cornwall:—Richard Edmonds, Junr., Esq., Penzance

France:—M. Didron, Rue Hautefeuille, 13, Paris

Britanny:—M. C. de Keranfec'h, Nantes

Scotland:—John Stuart, Esq., F.S.A. Scot., Edinburgh

Ireland:—Rev. C. Graves, D.D., Trinity College, Dublin

Isle of Man:—

Auditors for 1858,

Matthew D. Williams, Esq., Cwmcynfelin

John Hughes, Esq., Llanestgwillim, Aberystwyth

LOCAL SECRETARIES.

Anglesey—Rev. R. Wynn Williams, Junr., M.A., Menafron

Caernarvonshire—T. Lovè D. Jones Parry, Esq., Madryn Park, Pwllheli

Henry Kennedy, Esq., Bangor

Denbighshire—Rev. Thomas Williams, M.A., St. George's, St. Asaph

Rev. R. H. Jackson, M.A., Llanellian, Abergole

Flintshire—Wm. Hughes, Esq., Rhyl

Rev. W. Briscoe, M.A., Mold

Merionethshire—John Pugh, Esq., Penhelig, Aberdovey

Rev. J. Williams Mason, M.A., Harlech

Montgomeryshire—Rev. D. P. Lewis, M.A., Buttington, Welshpool

Rev. D. Davies, M.A., Dylife, Machynlleth

Brecknockshire—J. Joseph, Esq., F.S.A., Brecon

W. L. Banks, Esq., F.S.A., Brecon

Caermarthenshire—Rev. D. Lloyd, LL.D., Caermarthen

Rees Goring Thomas, Junr., Esq., M.A., Iscoed, Kidwelly

William Rees, Esq., Tonn, Llandovery

Cardiganshire—T. O. Morgan, Esq., Aberystwyth

R. D. Jenkins, Esq., Cardigan

Glamorganshire—Matthew Moggridge, Esq., F.G.S., The Willows, Swansea

George Grant Francis, Esq., F.S.A., Swansea

Pembrokeshire—Rev. James Allen, M.A., Castlemartin, Pembroke

Rev. Henry Vincent, M.A., St. Dogmael's, Cardigan

Radnorshire—John Jones, Esq., Cefnfaes, Rhayader

Monmouthshire—E. A. Freeman, Esq., M.A., Glanrhyymney, Cardiff

Herefordshire—James Davies, Esq., Solicitor, Hereford

Shropshire—Rev. John Parker, M.A., Llanyblodwell, Oswestry



Advertisements.

Now Ready for the Press,

A DICTIONARY OF THE CORNISH DIALECT OF THE CYMRAEG, OR ANCIENT BRITISH LANGUAGE,

IN which the words are elucidated by numerous examples from the Cornish works now remaining. The synonyms will also be given in the cognate dialects of Welsh, Armorican, Irish, Gaelic, and Manx, showing the connection between the different dialects, and forming a Celtic Lexicon. A copious comparative Grammar will be prefixed, and a Dissertation on the connection of the Celtic with the other Indo-European Languages,

By the REV. ROBERT WILLIAMS, M.A.,

Incumbent of Llangadwaladr and Rhydygroesau, Oncestry.

The Work will be published in Three Parts, price 15s. each, to form One Volume 4to.; but it will be delivered at 10s. 6d. each to those who forward their names before printing the First Part. The impression will be very limited, and Subscribers will oblige by immediately forwarding their names to the Editor, at Rhydygroesau, Oncestry, as on the receipt of one hundred more names the printing will be commenced.

Works Published by R. MASON, Tenby.

Just Published, in Demy 8vo., price 12s. 6d., Post Free,

THE HISTORY OF RADNORSHIRE,

By the late Rev. JONATHAN WILLIAMS, M.A., Author of a "History of Leominster," &c. Reprinted from the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

CONTENTS.—Introductory Notice, Prospectus, Dedication, Preface. Chapter I.—Situation, Boundaries, Name, Etymology. Chapter II.—Origin of the Inhabitants, Character of the Silures, Ancient Divisions, Tommenan, Fortifications, Camps, Roman Stations and Roads, Note on Roman Stations and Roads, Offa's Dyke, Castles. Chapter III.—Civil History, Lords Marchers, List of the Lords President of the Court and Council of the Marches. Chapter IV.—Titles of Honour, List of Sheriffs, List of Members of Parliament for County, Supplemental Lists of Sheriffs and Members of Parliament. Chapter V.—Hundreds, Parishes, and Cantref Moelynaidd, List of Stewards of Cantref Moelynaidd, List of Manors, Forests, List of Crown Lands, Extracts from Domesday. Chapter VI.—Parochial Antiquities, Hundred of Radnor; Parishes of Cascob, Colfa, Gladestry, Discoed, Llanfihangel-Nant-Melin, New Radnor; List of Bailiffs, Recorders, &c., of New Radnor, List of Members of Parliament of New Radnor; Parishes of Old Radnor, Prestelgne; Hundred of Knighton; Parishes of Bugaildu, Cnwelas, Castle and Borough, Knighton, Llanbadarn-Fynydd, Llanano, Llanbister, Llanddewi-ystrad-Ennan; Lordship of Stanage; Hundred of Pain's Castle; Parishes of Bettws Clyro, Boughrood, Clasbury, Clyro, Bryngwin, Llanbedr Pain's Castle; Llanddewi Fach, Llandello Graban, Llanstephan, Llones, Michaelchurch (Llanfihangel-ar-Arwy), Newchurch; Hundred of Rhayader; Parishes of Monachlog, or Abbey Cwmhir, Cwmddaiddwr, or Llansaintfraid, St. Harmon, Llanfihangel Fach, or Helygen, Llanbir, Nantmel, Rhayader; Hundred of Cefn-y-llys, Parishes of Blaiddfa, Cefn-y-llys, Llanbadarn-fawr, Llandegla, Llan-y-drindod, Llangunilo, Llanfihangel-rhyd-leithon, Pilleth, Whitton; Hundred of Colwyn; Parishes of Aberedw, Bettws Diserth, Clascwm, Crugina, Diserth, Llanbadarn-y-Garreg, Llan-elwedd, Llanfaredw, Llansantfraid, Rulon, or Rhiwlyn; Addition to the Account of Castles. Appendix.—No. I.—Ministers' Accounts, Radnorshire, in the Augmentation Office. No. II.—Comitatus Radenore et Brecknock. No. III.—Grant of Charles I. Editor's Note. Prospectuses may be had free from the Publisher.

ARCHÆOLOGIA CAMBRENSIS,

A RECORD of the Antiquities of Wales and its Marches, and the Journal of the Cambrian Archæological Association, Second Series, complete in 6 vols. 8vo., £3. 3s. *Post Free.*

Works Published by R. MASON,—Continued.

Just Published, in Foolscap 8vo., fine paper, with illustrations, 2s. common paper, 1s. 6d., Post Free,

TALES AND TRADITIONS OF TENBY.

CONTENTS.—Manners and Customs of the People of Tenby in the Eighteenth Century.—The Wreck of the Brig *Richard*.—Welsh Biddings, and the Ceffyl Pren.—Charles II. and Tenby Market.—The Deaf and Dumb Man's Curse.—How Tenby was prepared to Receive the French when they landed at Fishguard.—The Suspicious Stranger.—A French Privateer Taken by a Tenby Fishing-Boat.—The Last of the Pembrokeshire Smugglers.—The Tenby Exciseman.—St. Tello and Penally.—Daddy Force and the Yankee Privateer.—A Walk to Giltar.—The Manorbear Smugglers.—Escape of Henry VII., when Duke of Richmond, from Tenby.—The Sea Sergeants, a Secret Society.—Pirates and Caldys.—Turkish Pirates.—The Spectre Ship and Pirate Chief.—A Tale of St. Catherine's Rock.—The Green Gown; or, Hay-Making in Pembrokeshire: a Rural Tale, illustrative of the Manners of the County.—The Beauties of Tenby.—Daddy Force's Voyage to the Isle of Man.—On the Change of Level in the Country near Tenby.

Just Published, in Foolscap 8vo., Fourth Edition, with a map and illustrations, 2s., 2s. 6d., and 3s., Post Free,

A GUIDE TO TENBY AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.

EDITED BY R. MASON.

CONTENTS.—Historical Sketch, Situation and Climate, Fortifications, Corporation, Church, Cemetery Chapel; *Promenades*,—Castle Hill, Croft Terrace and Field; *Walks*,—St. Catherine's Rock, South Sands, Giltar and Lydstep, North Sands, Waterwinch and Monkstone Point, North Cliff and Waterwinch, Cemetery and Old Windmill, the Reservoirs, Saundersfoot, St. Issell's and Hean Castle, Round Tower and Penally, Hoyle's Caverns and Trefloyne; *Drives*,—Lydstep Caverns, Manorbear Castle and Church, Hodgston Church, Carew Castle, Church and Cross, Lamphey and Pembroke, Pembroke Castle, and St. Mary's, St. Daniel's and Monkton Priory Churches, Stackpole Court, Cheriton Church, Boshoston, St. Govan's, Stack Rocks, the Cauldron, the Huntsman's Leap, Pembroke Dock-yard and Barracks, Milford Haven, Fortifications, Begelly, Kilgetty, and Amroth; *Marine Excursions*,—Tides, Caldys Island, Fossil Remains, Light-House, Inscribed Stone, St. Margaret's Island, Giltar and Lydstep, Bear Cave, Proud Giltar, Rouse Hole, Lydstep Head, the Droch, Laugharne Castle, Llanstephan Castle, Kidwelly Castle and Church; Fishing at Tenby, Tenby Oysters; the Architectural Antiquities of South Pembrokeshire; Remarks on the Geology and Natural History of Tenby and its Neighbourhood, Submarine Forests; Ornithology—the Guillemot, Razor Bill, and Puffin; Conchology; Botany; Communication by Railway and Steamers; Tenby as a Winter Residence; Sea-Bathing, Lodgings, Chapels, Public Schools and Charities, Hotels and Inns, Assembly Rooms, the Library.

Just Published, price 1s., Post Free,

A WEEK'S WALK IN GOWER.


"Furnishes a good account of what is worth seeing in Gowerland. The description of the Bone Caves should be read by all."—*Tenby Observer*.

Just Published, price 2s. 6d., Post Free,

PRYSE'S HANDBOOK TO THE BRECONSHIRE AND RADNORSHIRE MINERAL SPRINGS.

WITH Notes and Excerpts, Illustrating the History, Antiquities and Topography of many of the surrounding Towns and Villages, by Rev. JAMES RHYS JONES, (formerly of Kilsby,) R. RICHARDSON, Esq., L.F.P.S., Fellow of the Obstetrical Society of London, &c., and JOHN PRYSE.

London: E. Jones, 124, Aldersgate Street. Llanidloes: J. Pryse; and all Booksellers.

 A copy of the Book will be sent Post Free for the value in Stamps. Your order for a Copy is respectfully solicited.



NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

THE Subscription of Members has been altered from One Pound to One Guinea, and is due on January 1st. Members are requested to remit the same, *by Post Office Order or Cheque*, as soon as possible,—the Members residing in South Wales and Monmouthshire to Frederick Lloyd-Philipps, Esq., Hafodneddyn, Caermarthen, and all other Members to the Rev. Edward Lowry Barnwell, Ruthin, North Wales.

Members not receiving their Numbers of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* are requested to give notice to the General Secretary, to whom they have paid their subscriptions.

All Members in arrear are requested immediately to remit the amount due, that they may receive the Numbers of the Journal. Members continuing in arrear are liable to have their names struck off the list.

All literary communications are to be addressed, post free, to the Editor, at Mr. J. Russell Smith's, 36, Soho Square, London.

Copies of the Rules, and Lists of Members of the Association, may be had on application to either of the General Secretaries.

CONTENTS.

The Earls, Earldom, and Castle of Pembroke. No. V.	
GEO. T. CLARK, Esq.	1
Letters of Edward Lhwyd	12
Charter of Aberavon, Glamorganshire	19
Druidic Circle, Rhosmaen, Radnorshire	
M. MOGGIDGE, Esq., F.G.S.	21
Rys ap Griffith ap Aron, his Will	23
Funeral of Hugh Nanney, Esq., of Nanney, A.D. 1647	
W. W. E. W.	24
On the Ancient Modes of Burial of the Cymry, or Celtic Britons	
JOHN FENTON, Esq.	25
The Political Geography of Wales	
H. SALUSBURY MILMAN, Esq., F.S.A.	34
The Early Inscribed and Sculptured Stones of Wales	
J. O. WESTWOOD, Esq., M.A.	47
Correspondence	58
Archæological Notes and Queries	65
Miscellaneous Notices	68
Reviews	69

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Pembroke Castle. Buildings East of Keep	<i>Frontispiece</i>
Druidic Circle, Rhosmaen, Radnorshire	21
Urn found near Llandyssilio, Pembrokeshire	32
Under part of Urn found near Llandyssilio, Pembrokeshire.....	32
Urn found near Llandyssilio, Pembrokeshire	33
Cross in Nevern Church-yard, Pembrokeshire	48
Inscribed Stone, Llandyssilio, Pembrokeshire	54
Inscribed Stone, Llandyssilio, Pembrokeshire	56
Incised Stone, Llandyssilio, Pembrokeshire	57
Iron and Flint Tools and Weapons	72
Symbolical Ornaments on Sculptured Stones.....	77

THIRD SERIES, No. XXII.]

Archæologia Cambrensis,

THE

JOURNAL

OF THE

Cambrian Archaeological Association.



APRIL, 1860.

Issued Quarterly to Members only.

TENBY:

RICHARD MASON, HIGH STREET.

LONDON: J. RUSSELL SMITH, 36, SOHO SQUARE.

CHESTER: PRITCHARD, ROBERTS, & Co.

R. Mason, Printer,]

[High Street, Tenby.

Posted at TENBY, March 30, 1860.

CAMBRIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

President,

THE RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP OF ST. DAVID'S.

General Committee,

The Presidents of present or past years; the President-Elect; the Vice-Presidents; the Treasurer; the General and Local Secretaries, with the following:—

C. C. Babington, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., F.L.S., *Chairman.*

J. O. Westwood, Esq., F.L.S.	Thomas Turner, Esq.
Rev. John Jones, M.A., (Llanlyfni)	Joseph Meyer, Esq.
Rev. J. Earle, M.A.	Thomas Wright, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.
J. D. Nicholl Carne, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A.	Rev. W. Basil Jones, M.A.
Talbot Bury, Esq.	Rev. J. Pryse Drew, M.A.
Matthew Dawes, Esq., F.S.A., F.G.S.	B. L. Chapman, Esq., B.A.

Editorial Sub-Committee,

C. C. Babington, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., F.L.S.

Rev. H. Longueville Jones, M.A., *Editor*

Rev. Robert Williams, M.A.

Treasurer,

Joseph Joseph, Esq., F.S.A., Brecon.

General Secretaries,

Rev. R. L. Barnwell, M.A., Ruthin

Frederick Lloyd-Philippe, Esq., M.A., Hafodneddyn, Caermarthen

Corresponding Secretaries,

Cornwall:—Richard Edmonds, Junr., Esq., Penzance

France:—M. Didron, Rue Hautefeuille, 13, Paris

Britanny:—M. C. de Keranfec'h, Nantes

Scotland:—John Stuart, Esq., F.S.A. Scot., Edinburgh

Ireland:—Rev. C. Graves, D.D., Trinity College, Dublin

Isle of Man:—

Auditors for 1858,

Matthew D. Williams, Esq., Cwmcynfelin

John Hughes, Esq., Lluestgwillim, Aberystwyth

LOCAL SECRETARIES.

Anglesey—Rev. R. Wynn Williams, Junr., M.A., Menaifron

Caernarvonshire—T. Love D. Jones Parry, Esq., Madryn Park, Pwllheli

Henry Kennedy, Esq., Bangor

Denbighshire—Rev. Thomas Williams, M.A., St. George's, St. Asaph

Rev. R. H. Jackson, M.A., Llanallan, Abergelle

Flintshire—Wm. Hughes, Esq., Rhyl

Rev. W. Briscoe, M.A., Mold

Merionethshire—John Pugh, Esq., Penbellig, Aberdovey

Rev. J. Williams Mason, M.A., Harlech

Montgomeryshire—Rev. D. P. Lewis, M.A., Buttington, Welshpool

Rev. D. Davies, M.A., Dyliffe, Machynlleth

Brecknockshire—J. Joseph, Esq., F.S.A., Brecon

W. L. Banks, Esq., F.S.A., Brecon

Caermarthenshire—Rev. D. Lloyd, LL.D., Caermarthen

Rees Goring Thomas, Junr., Esq., M.A., Iacced, Kidwelly

William Rees, Esq., Tonn, Llandovery

Cardiganshire—T. O. Morgan, Esq., Aberystwyth

R. D. Jenkins, Esq., Cardigan

Glamorganshire—Matthew Moggridge, Esq., F.G.S., The Willows, Swansea

George Grant Francis, Esq., F.S.A., Swansea

Pembrokeshire—Rev. James Allen, M.A., Castlemartin, Pembroke

Rev. Henry Vincent, M.A., St. Dogmael's, Cardigan

Radnorshire—John Jones, Esq., Cefnfaes, Rhayader

Monmouthshire—E. A. Freeman, Esq., M.A., Glanrhydney, Cardiff

Herefordshire—James Davies, Esq., Solicitor, Hereford

Shropshire—Rev. John Parker, M.A., Llanyblodwell, Oswestry

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

THE Subscription of Members has been altered from One Pound to One Guinea, and is due on January 1st. Members are requested to remit the same, *by Post Office Order or Cheque*, as soon as possible,—the Members residing in South Wales and Monmouthshire to Frederick Lloyd-Philipps, Esq., Hafodneddyn, Caermarthen, and all other Members to the Rev. Edward Lowry Barnwell, Ruthin, North Wales.

Members not receiving their Numbers of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* are requested to give notice to the General Secretary, to whom they have paid their subscriptions.

All Members in arrear are requested immediately to remit the amount due, that they may receive the Numbers of the Journal. Members continuing in arrear are liable to have their names struck off the list.

All literary communications are to be addressed, post free, to the Editor, at Mr. J. Russell Smith's, 36, Soho Square, London.

Copies of the Rules, and Lists of Members of the Association, may be had on application to either of the General Secretaries.

CONTENTS.

The Earls, Earldom, and Castle of Pembroke. No. VI.	
GEO. T. CLARK, Esq.	81
Carn Goch, Caermarthenshire.—No. I.—Survey	
M. M. and H. L. J.	97
Ysppyty Ifan, or the Hospitallers in Wales.....	J. E. 105
Ploabennec, Brittany.—Round Towers	R. PERROTT, Esq. 125
Early Inscribed Stones of Wales.—The Sagramus Stone at St.	
Dogmael's, Pembrokeshire.....	H. L. J. 128
Celtic Arms and Ornaments found at Ploneour, Brittany	
R. G. LE MEN	136
Obituary.—Rev. John Montgomery Traherne, M.A., F.R.S.,	
F.S.A.	140
Cambrian Archæological Association, 1859.—Statement of Ex-	
penditure and Receipts.....	141
Correspondence	142
Archæological Notes and Queries.....	152
Miscellaneous Notices	152
Reviews	155

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Pembroke Castle.—Circular Keep from the S.W.	<i>Frontispiece</i>
Carn Goch, Caermarthenshire	97
Effigies in Ysppyty Ifan Church.....	105
East Window, Ysppyty Ifan Church	112
Ground Plan, Ysppyty Ifan Church	118
Inscribed Stone at St. Dogmael's.....	135
Bronze Ornament found at Ploneour, Brittany	137
Bronze Instrument found at Ploneour, Brittany	138

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

THE Subscription of Members has been altered from One Pound to One Guinea, and is due on January 1st. Members are requested to remit the same, *by Post Office Order or Cheque*, as soon as possible,—the Members residing in South Wales and Monmouthshire to Frederick Lloyd-Philipps, Esq., Hafodneddyn, Caermarthen, and all other Members to the Rev. Edward Lowry Barnwell, Ruthin, North Wales.

Members not receiving their Numbers of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* are requested to give notice to the General Secretary, to whom they have paid their subscriptions.

All Members in arrear are requested immediately to remit the amount due, that they may receive the Numbers of the Journal. Members continuing in arrear are liable to have their names struck off the list.

All literary communications are to be addressed, post free, to the Editor, at Mr. J. Russell Smith's, 36, Soho Square, London.

Copies of the Rules, and Lists of Members of the Association, may be had on application to either of the General Secretaries.

CONTENTS.

On some Old Families in the Neighbourhood of Lampeter, Cardiganshire	Rev. WILLIAM EDMUNDS.	165
Letters of Edward Lhwyd		178
Correspondence of Aneurin Owen		184
Cambria Romana.—Anglesey	W. WYNN WILLIAMS, Junr.	186
Bardsey Abbey.—Grant of Prayers, A.D. 1464		188
The Earls, Earldom, and Castle of Pembroke. No. VII.		
	GEO. T. CLARE, Esq.	189
On the Origin of the Welsh	Rev. ROBERT WILLIAMS, M.A.	196
Breton Celts	E. L. B.	211
Ornamented Breton Celts	R. F. LE MHN.	219
The Early Inscribed and Sculptured Stones of Wales.		
	J. O. WESTWOOD, Esq.	223
Obituary		228
Cambrian Archæological Association.—Bangor Meeting		229
Cardigan Meeting.—Account of Local Committee		230
Correspondence		231
Archæological Notes and Queries		246
Miscellaneous Notices		247
Reviews		248

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Haroldston, Pembrokeshire	<i>Frontispiece.</i>
Arms of Cadifor	170
Britannia Secunda	186
Breton Celts	214, 216, 218
Ornamented Breton Celts	220
Inscribed Stones at Clydai	224, 225, 227



Works Published by R. MASON, Tenby.

Just Published, in Imperial 16mo., with a Map, Price 4s.

"TENBY:"

By MR. AND MRS. S. C. HALL.

ILLUSTRATED with Fifty Woodcuts, by BIRKET FOSTER, R. W. COLEMAN, E. A. BROOKE, and others. Reprinted from the *Art Journal*, with considerable additions.

List of Illustrations.—1. New Milford; 2. Milford; 3. The Ferry, Pembroke-Dock; 4. Pembroke-Dock; 5. Pembroke Castle; 6. Lamphey Palace; 7. Manorbeer Castle, Exterior; 8. Manorbeer Castle, Interior; 9. Cromlech, Manorbeer; 10. Tenby from the North; 11. Tenby from the South; 12. Tenby Church; 13. Effigy of a Monk, Tenby Church; 14. Tenby Church, Interior; 15. Effigy of a Female, Tenby Church; 16. Cemetery Chapel, Tenby; 17. Niche in the Town Wall; 18. Tower, Tenby Castle; 19. Remains of Gateway, Tenby Castle; 20. Tower, South Parade; 21. Tower, South-West Gateway; 22. Tower on the South Cliff; 23. St. Catherine's Rock; 24. Merlin's Cave; 25. Hoyle's Mouth Cavern, Exterior; 26. Hoyle's Mouth Cavern, Interior; 27. Penally; 28. St. Daniel's Chapel, Penally; 29. Round Chimney at Penally; 30. Smuggler's Cave, Lydstep; 31. Beach at the Valley of Caverns, Lydstep; 32. Scotsborough House; 33. Gurfreston Church; 34. The Sancte Bell, Gurfreston Church; 35. The Stoup, Gurfreston Church; 36. Chalybeate Wells, Gurfreston; 37. St. Florence; 38. Old Mill, St. Florence; 39. Carew Castle, Exterior; 40. Carew Castle, Court-yard; 41. Carew Cross; 42. Stackpole Court; 43. Hirlas Horn, Stackpole Court; 44. St. Govan's Chapel; 45. The Huntsman's Leap; 46. The Stack Rocks; 47. Saundersfoot; 48. St. Isell's Church; 49. Llawhadden Castle, near Narberth, formerly one of the Residences of the Bishops of St. David's; 50. Turret at Rôsmarket.

Just Published, in Foolscap 8vo., Fourth Edition, with a map and illustrations, 2s., and 3s., Post Free,

A GUIDE TO TENBY AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.

EDITED BY R. MASON.

Now ready in Foolscap 8vo., fine paper with illustrations, 2s., common paper, 1s. 6d.

TALES AND TRADITIONS OF TENBY.

In Demy 8vo., Parts I., II., III., Price 5s., of

THE TRADITIONARY ANNALS OF THE CYMRY,

By the REV. JOHN WILLIAMS AB ITHEL.

(Reprinted from the "Cambrian Journal.")

CONTENTS.—Chapter I.—The Creation and the Deluge. Chapter II.—The Cymry in the East. Chapter III.—The Arrival in Britain. Chapter IV.—Settlement of the Lloegrwys and Brython. Chapter V.—The Three Primary Bardar. Chapter VI.—From Prydain to Dyvnwal Moelmud; the Native Princes. Chapter VII.—From Prydain to Dyvnwal Moelmud; Colonies. Chapter VIII.—Dyvnwal Moelmud. Chapter IX.—From Dyvnwal Moelmud to Ceraint ab Greidiol. Chapter X.—From Ceraint ab Greidiol to Bran ap Llŷr. Chapter XI.—The Roman Invasion. Chapter XII.—Bardism; its Origin and Constitution. Chapter XIII.—Bardism; the Gorsedd. Chapter XIV.—Bardism; the Cadair or Chair. Chapter XV.—Bardism; its Ceremonies and Insignia. Chapter XVI.—Bardism; Badges and Mottoes; Graduation and Endowment of the Bards. Chapter XVII.—Bardism; Religion.

Just Published, in Demy 4to. cloth, £2, Delivered Free,

THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF

SAINT DAVID'S.

**By W. BASIL JONES, M.A., Fellow of University College; and
E. A. FREEMAN, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford.**

Tenby: R. Mason, High Street.

WELSH BOOKS

PUBLISHED BY

WILLIAM SPURRELL, CARMARTHEN,

And sent POST-FREE, on receipt of their value in Stamps.

English-Welsh Pronouncing Dictionary.

GEIRIADUR CYNANIAETHOL SAESONAEG A CHYMRÆG, yng nghyd â Sylwadau Rhagarweiniol ar Seiniau Egwyyddorol yr Iaith Saesonaeg, a Lleches o'i Gwreidddeiriau. By WILLIAM SPURRELL. 7s., calf, 9s.

"Cawsom ni y boddhad mwyaf yn y sylwadau rhagarweiniol ar Egwyyddoriaeth Cynaniaeth Seisnig, ym mha rhai y rhoddir prawf eglur mai nid gwasaidid efelychu gweithydd ei ragflaenwyr a wnaeth yr Awdwr, ond ei fod wedi gwneuthur ymchwil manwl ei hun i elfenau seinyddiaeth yr iaith hono; a phan yr amrywia oddi wrth rai o'r awduron goreu, dengys, i'n tyb ni, goethder ei chwaeht a chywirdeb ei farn, a rhydd resymau digonol dros hyn. Y mae Mr. Spurrell hefyd wedi crynôl elfenau seiniaeth Seisnig i gylch llai, a'u cyflëu yn fwy eglur a dealladwy ger bron y darlennydd, nag un o'r awdur Seisnig adnabyddus i ni."—*Yr Amserau*.

Welsh-English Dictionary.

GEIRIADUR CYMRÆG A SAESONAEG. By WILLIAM SPURRELL. Second Edition. Cloth, 3s. 6d.

Grammar of the Welsh Language.

GRAMMADEG O IAITH Y CYMRY. By WILLIAM SPURRELL. Second Edition. Cloth, 3s.

"This is a simpler introduction to the Welsh language than has hitherto appeared in print. It contains the results of observation and reflection during a long course of years."—*Athenæum*.

Pregethau Ymarferol (65),

A draddodwyd i Gynulleidfacedd Gwladol. Gan ddiweddar Welnidog perthynol i Eglwys Loegr. Cloth, 9s. Just published.

Gwirionedd y Grefydd Grïstionogol. Gan Hugo Grotius.

A Gyfieithwyd gan EDWARD SAMUEL. Y trydydd Argraffiad, gyda Chrybwyllion am yr Awdwr a'r Cyfieithydd. Gan D. SILVAN EVANS. Price One Florin.

Y Ffydd Ddifuant.

Sef HANES Y FFYDE GRISTIONOGOL A'I RHINWEDD. Gan CHARLES EDWARDS. Argraffiad Newydd. Gyda Nodiadau Eglurhaol. Gan y Parch W. EDMUNDS. Cloth, 5s. Just Published.

Drych y Prif Oesoedd.

GAN THEOPHILUS EVANS. Argraffiad newydd a chyflawn. Yng nghyd â Rhagareath gan yr Hybarch John Williams, A.C., Archddiacon Ceredigion; a "Gair am yr Awdwr a'i Waith," gan ysgrifenydd medrus arall. 2s. 6d., Sheep, 3s. "Mae yr *Idiom* Gymreig ynddo, yn wir felly; a chydâ golwg ar *Idiom*, hwn ddylai fod y *Test Book*."—*Haul*. "Y mae yr hanesion a ddygir ger bron yn bachu sylw pob un sydd yn meddu calon Cymro, o ba enw bynag a byddo."—*Y Drysorfa*.

Gweledigaethau y Bardd Cwsg.

Gan ELIS WYNNE. Argraffiad newydd, gyda Nodiadau Eglurhaol, gan D. SILVAN EVANS. 1s. 6d.

Gwaith Prydyddawl Edward Richard.

O Ystradmeurig, yn Sir Aberteifi. Argraffiad newydd, wedi ei ddiwygio. 4d.

Gems of English Verse, with Translations into Welsh.

TLYSAU BARDDDONIAETH SEISNIG, wedi eu Cyfieithu i'r Gymraeg. 1s. 6d. Cloth elegant, 2s. 6d.

Y Cyfarwyddwr Meddygol Teuluaid;

Yn cynnwys Hyfforddiadau i'w dilyn mewn Achosion o Glefyd neu Ddamwain, yng nghyd â Rhestr o'r Meddyginiaethau Goreu, eu Natur a'r Dognau, a'r ffordd i'w gwelyddu. 3s., half bound calf, 4s.

Mae'r llyfr hwn yn diwallu diffyg mawr a hanfodai ym mhlith trigolion y Dywysogaeth, sef eisiau'r Cyfarwyddiadau goreu i'w dilyn gyda golwg ar Glefydau. Mae'r hyfforddiadau wedi eu gosod i lawr yn eithaf eglur, ac enwau y Meddyginiaethau a'r Doluriau wedi eu rhoddi yn Saesonaeg, Lladin, a Chymraeg.

Y Meddyg Rhad:

NEU LAW-LYFR IECHYD. Yn cynnwys eglurhad o'r egwyddorion a reoleiddiant y cyfansoddiad dynol, a chyfarwyddiadau hyrwydd i *gadol* iechyd; yng nghyd ag hyfforddiadau pa fodd i ymddwyn mewn Achosion Dygwyyddiadol a Disymmwith. Dan Nawdd y Gwir Anrhydeddus IARL POWIS. 8d.

Awyriad Anneddau.

(Ventilation of Dwellings): neu Eglurhad Darluniadol o'r berthynas rhwng Anadlu Awyr Bur a mwynhau Iechyd. Dan Nawdd y Gwir Barchedig CONNOP THIRLWALL, Arglwydd Esgob Tŷ Ddewi. Gan W. SPURRELL. Second Edition, 2d.

Y Ffermwr.

Neu Hyfforddiadau yn Egwyddorion Amaethyddiaeth, yng nghyd â Chyfarwyddiadau er Gwelláu Clefydau Anifeiliaid. 1s. 6d.





NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

THE Subscription of Members has been altered from One Pound to One Guinea, and is due on January 1st. Members are requested to remit the same, *by Post Office Order or Cheque*, as soon as possible,—the Members residing in South Wales and Monmouthshire to Frederick Lloyd-Philipps, Esq., Hafodneddyn, Caermarthen, and all other Members to the Rev. Edward Lowry Barnwell, Ruthin, North Wales.

Members not receiving their Numbers of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* are requested to give notice to the General Secretary, to whom they have paid their subscriptions.

All Members in arrear are requested immediately to remit the amount due, that they may receive the Numbers of the Journal. Members continuing in arrear are liable to have their names struck off the list.

All literary communications are to be addressed, post free, to the Editor, at Mr. J. Russell Smith's, 36, Soho Square, London.

Copies of the Rules, and Lists of Members of the Association, may be had on application to either of the General Secretaries.

CONTENTS.

The Earls, Earldom, and Castle of Pembroke. No. VIII.	
GEO. T. CLARK, Esq.	253
On some Old Families in the Neighbourhood of Lampeter, Cardiganshire. No. II. Rev. WILLIAM EDMUNDS.	
	272
Catalogue of Seals connected with Wales, in the Museums of Swansea, Caernarvon, and Ludlow Mr. R. READY.	
	281
On the Military Architecture of Wales.... GEO. T. CLARK, Esq.	
	285
Early Breton Antiquities.—The Devil's Hoof Rock.	
H. F. LE MEN.	300
Carved Stone Hammer..... E. L. B.	
	307
Pardon to Rhys ap Gruffith ap Aron, of Peniarth, and others.	
W. W. E. W.	309
Uriconium	
	312
Early Inscribed Stones of Wales..... H. L. J.	
	314
Obituary	
	317
Correspondence	
	319
Archæological Notes and Queries.....	
	336
Miscellaneous Notices	
	336
Reviews	
	338

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Pembroke Castle from the N. E.	<i>Frontispiece.</i>
Stone Celts found in Brittany.....	303
Carved Stone Hammer found near Corwen	307
Roman Implements of Iron found at Wroxeter	312
Erect Stone with Oghams at Bridell	315
Professor Graves's Ogham Alphabet	316

THIRD SERIES, VOL. VI.]

Archæologia Cambrensis,

THE

JOURNAL

OF THE

Cambrian Archæological Association.



REPORT OF THE BANGOR MEETING.

CATALOGUE OF THE CONTENTS OF THE MUSEUM.

TITLE, PREFACE, AND INDEX.

TENBY:

RICHARD MASON, HIGH STREET.

LONDON: J. RUSSELL SMITH, 36, SOHO SQUARE.

CHESTER: PRITCHARD, ROBERTS, & Co.

R. Mason, Printer,]

[High Street, Tenby.

Posted at TENBY, December 4, 1860.

List of Works on Cambrian Archæology, &c.,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

R. MASON, HIGH STREET, TENBY.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

**The Archæologia Cambrensis,
A RECORD OF THE ANTIQUITIES OF
WALES AND ITS MARCHES,**

Will in future be supplied, *Post Free*, for an Annual
Subscription of 10s. 6d.

Archæologia Cambrensis, Second Series, complete in 6 vols. 8vo. illustrated, cloth, £3 3s.

Cambrian Journal, published under the auspices of the Cambrian Institute in the year 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 7 vols. 8vo. £3 10s.

History and Antiquities of St. David's, by the Rev. W. B. Jones and E. A. Freeman, copiously illustrated, 1 vol. 4to. £2.

Norris's Architectural Antiquities of St. David's. Folio, containing 18 copper plates, giving an accurate representation of what St. David's was 50 years ago, 15s.

History of Radnorshire, by the late Rev. J. Williams, M.A., 8vo. 12s. 6d.

Traditionary Annals of the Cymry, by the Rev. John Williams ab Ithel, Parts I., II., III., 5s.

Williams ab Ithel's, Rev. J., Glossary of Terms used for Articles of British Dress and Armour, 2s. 6d.

Williams ab Ithel's, Rev. J., Druidic Stones, 6d.

Westwood's and William's Stone of St. Cadfan, at Towyn, 6d.

Freeman's, E. A., Account of Llandaff Cathedral, 8vo. cloth, 5s.

Freeman's, E. A., Architectural Antiquities of Gower, 1s.

Clark's, G. T., Kidwelly and Caerphilly Castles, 8vo. cloth, 5s.

Clark's, G. T., History of Kidwelly Castle, 2s.

Jones's, Rev. W. B., Vestiges of the Gael in Gwynedd, 8vo. cloth, 4s. 6d.

Jones's, Rev. W. Basil, An Inquiry into the History of Certain Terms of Celtic Ethnology, with a Discussion of a Recent Theory on the Origin of the Welsh, 1s.

Jones's, Rev. W. B., Christ's College, Brecon, 1s.

Jones's, Rev. W. B., On the Origin of the Welsh, 8d.

Knight's, Rev. H. H., Account of Newton Nottage, 8vo. 3s.

Knight's, Rev. H. H., On the Methods Employed by the Ancients in Working Gold Mines, 6d.

Cambrian Archæological Association, Reports of the Meetings held at Tenby, 1851; Ludlow, 1852; Brecon, 1853; Ruthin, 1854; 8vo. each, 1s.

Conybeare, Very Rev. W. D., History of Llandaff Cathedral, 1s.

Davies's, J., British and Roman Encampments in Herefordshire, 1s.

Davies's, Rev. J., Celtic Words used by Early English Writers, 6d.

Pfoulkes's, W. Wynne, Castra Clwydiana, 1s.


Hume's, Rev. A., Remarks on Querns, 6d.

Hartshorne's, Rev. C. H., Early Remains in the Great Isle of Aran, 6d.

Jones's, Rev. J., Agriculture, Arts, and Manufactures during the Period, and under the Influence, of the Druidical System, 9d.

Works published by R. Mason, Tenby.

- Jones's, Rev. H. L., Cymmer Abbey, Merionethshire, 6d.
 Llanelli Eisteddfod, 1856, Report of, 6d.
 O'Kearney's, N., Translation of Conn-Eda, or the Golden Apples of Loch Erne, 6d.
 Purnell's, T., The Englishry of Pembrokeshire and its Dialect, 6d.
 Rees's, Rev. W. J., Cwmhir Abbey, Radnorshire, 2s.
 Stephens's, T., Mic Dinbych, The Eulogy of Tenby, 8d.
 Symons's, Jelinger, Milford, Past, Present, and Future, 6d.
 Williams, Rev. J., Late Archdeacon of Cardigan, Life of, 6d.
 Watkins's, Major F. D., Phœnician Commerce to the British Islands, 6d.
 Wright's, Thomas, Treago and St. Weonard's, 6d.
 Hall's, Mr. and Mrs. S. C., Tenby: its History, Antiquities, Scenery, Traditions, and Customs. Illustrated with 50 Woodcuts and a Map, 4s.
 Mason's, R., Guide to Tenby, Fourth Edition, with a Map, 2s.
 Tales and Traditions of Tenby, 2s.
 Falconer's, R. W., M.A., Catalogue of Tenby Plants, 1s.
 Norris's, The Late C., Historical Sketch of Tenby, 1s.
 Smith's, Rev. J. B., Historical Sketch of Tenby, 6d.
 A Week's Walk in Gower. By the Author of Murray's Hand-Book to South Wales, 1s.
 Tenby Bone Caves. By a Pembrokeshire Rector, 1s.
 Catalogue of British Marine, Land, and Fresh Water Shells, Suitable for Labelling Collections, from Forbes and Hanley, 4d. each, four for 1s., or twelve for 2s. 6d.
 Christmas Stories for Christ's Children, 1s.
 My Portfolio; containing amongst other Articles a most interesting Narrative of Events that occurred at St. Clear's, Caermarthenshire, a few years ago, 1s.
 Birkett's, Rev. G. W., Collection of Psalms and Hymns, 18mo., 1s.

 *The above Works sent Free by Post by Richard Mason, Tenby.*


40,000 Volumes constantly on Sale.

**CHARLES T. JEFFERIES,
 CANYNGES HOUSE, REDCLIFF STREET,
 BRISTOL.**

LIST of a few FINE SETS, and a SERIES of WELSH HISTORY, at the following Prices, for Cash:—

- Lhuyd's (E.) *Archæologia Britannica*, or *Glossographia*, giving an Account of the Language of the Original Inhabitants of Great Britain, folio, calf, fine copy, £1 15s. Oxford, 1707.
 Davies's (Rev. E.) *Celtic Researches*, royal 8vo., boards, 10s., scarce. 1804.
 Stephani *Thesaurus Græcæ Linguae*, Editio Nova, Auctior Emendatior, complete, 8 vols. folio, fresh calf extra, £6 6s., cost £44 10s. Valpy, 1816-28.
 This valuable Edition contains much additional matter, and the Appendices of Askew and Scott are incorporated.
 Jones's *Topographical Dictionary of England*, 4 vols. royal 4to., cloth, maps, £1 1s, cost £12 12s. 1831.
 Cuvier's *Animal Kingdom*, arranged by Cuvier and Latreille, translated from the French Edition, with 4000 figures, mostly coloured, 8 vols. 8vo., calf neat, £2 8s., published at £8 8s. 1837.
 Skelton's (Joseph) *Oxonia Antiqua Restaurata*, containing upwards of 190 engravings, the whole forming an Illustration of the Colleges, Halls, and Public Buildings in the University, royal 4to., 2 vols., boards, £1 10s., cost £6 6s. 1843.
 Pictorial History of England, being a History of the People, as well as a History of England, by Professor Craik, with Miss Martineau's Continuation to 1846, together, 10 vols. royal 8vo., newly bound, half calf, very neat, £6 6s., an original copy, very scarce.

Works on Sale by C. Jefferies, Redcliff Street, Bristol.

- Samme's (Dr.) *Britannia Antiqua Illustrata*, or the Antiquities of the Ancient Britons, folio, calf, map and numerous plates, 12s. 1076.
- Jeffrey of Monmouth's *British History*, translated by A. Thompson, royal 8vo., calf gilt, large paper, 13s. 6d. 1718.
- Scott's *Waverley Novels*, 5 vols., royal 8vo. cloth, new, £1 15s., sells at £2 10s. 1856.
- Jardine's *Naturalist's Library*, complete, 40 vols. foolscap 8vo., half calf extra, with upwards of 1,200 beautiful coloured plates, £8. Edinburgh, 1850.
- Pictorial Bible (Knight's), 3 vols. royal 8vo., calf gilt, £2 6s., fine original copy. 1836.
- Annual Register, from 1780 to 1817, 38 vols. 8vo., half calf gilt, £2 2s.
- Butler's (John) *Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain*, 5 vols. 4to., clean boarded copy, original uncut copy, fine impressions, £5 10s., published at £27.
- Longman, Brown, 1814-27.
- Roberts's (David) *Sketches in the Holy Land, Syria, Idumea, Arabia, Egypt, and Nubia*, with descriptions by Dr. Croly, upwards of 250 very beautiful plates in double tints, executed in the highest style by Louis Haghe, 6 vols. imperial 8vo. in 3, half morocco, gilt tops, £4 4s. Another copy, 6 vols. in 3, full morocco extra, gilt leaves, £5 5s., published at £9 9s. in cloth. 1856.
- Richardson's *Studies from Old English Mansions*, with their Furniture, Gold and Silver Plate, &c., the Four Series complete, 140 large tinted plates of old existing monuments, with details, many finely coloured, 4 vols. imperial folio, half morocco, £4 4s., published at £14 14s. 1841-8.
- British Essayist, with preface by Alexander Chalmers, 45 vols. 12mo., calf gilt, contents lettered, £2 10s., very cheap. 1803.
- Encyclopædia Britannica, with Supplement, Sixth Edition, 26 vols. 4to., half Russia neat, nearly 600 engravings, £5 5s. (cost 50 guineas). 1823-33.
- Blackwood's *Edinburgh Magazine*, from the commencement, 1817 to 1859, 86 vols. 8vo., newly bound, half calf, very neat, £16, cost 50 Guineas.
- Grose's (Francis) *Antiquities of England and Wales*, 8 vols. in 4, 4to., Russia extra, £4 4s. 1780.
- Dicken's (Charles) *Household Words*, complete, 19 vols. royal 8vo., cloth, £3 10s., sells at £5 5s.
- Henry's (Matthew) *Commentary*, 3 vols. folio, calf neat, gilt edges, £1 10s. Circa 1810.
- Calmet's *Dictionary of the Bible*, with Biblical Fragments by Charles Taylor, 5 vols. 4to., cloth, portraits, £2 15s., sells at £10 10s. 1841.
- Rees's *Encyclopædia*, an Universal Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, 45 vols. 4to., calf, very neat, 600 Engravings, £7 7s., published at 90 Guineas, fine copy. 1820.
- Penny Cyclopædia, with Supplement, 29 vols. small folio, cloth, £4, cost £11. 1842.
- Camden's (William) *Britannia*, revised by Edmund Gibson, 2 vols. folio, half calf, portraits, maps, 18s. 1722.
- Pennant's (Thomas) *Tour in Wales*, 3 vols. 8vo., calf gilt, numerous plates, 15s. 1810.
- Coxe's (William) *Historical Tour in Monmouthshire*, 2 vols. 4to., half calf gilt, £2 2s. 1810.
- Johnson's (Samuel) *English Dictionary*, 2 vols. in 1, 4to., half calf neat, portraits, £1, published at £4 14s. 6d. 1837.
- Nichol's (John) *Illustrations of the Literary Illustrations of the Eighteenth Century*, 8 vols. 8vo., boards, portraits, £4 4s., published at £10 10s. 1817.
- Wanted to purchase* Vols. I. to VII. of Nichol's *Literary Anecdotes*, £3 will be given; also Vols. I. and II. of *Illustrations*, £1 offered.
- Shakspeare's *Plays*, 9 vols. 16mo., cloth, gilt, new, in case, 10s. 6d. Pickering, 1825.
- Wood's (J. G.) *Principal Rivers of Wales Illustrated*, 2 vols. royal 4to., half bound, uncut, £2 2s. 1813.
- Anderson's (Robert) *Complete Works of the British Poets*, 14 vols. royal 8vo., calf neat, contents lettered, £3. 1795.
- Camden's (William) *Britannia*, with large additions by R. Gough, 4 vols. folio, boards, uncut, £3 15s., best edition. 1806.
-  *Gentlemen desiring Catalogues, shall have them forwarded, by sending the Address.*

ENTIRE LIBRARIES PURCHASED FOR CASH.

Also, any Rare, Curious Black-Letter Books.

Just Published, in Imperial 16mo., with a Map, Price 4s.

"TENBY:"

BY MR. AND MRS. S. C. HALL.

ILLUSTRATED with Fifty Woodcuts, by BIRKET FOSTER, R. W. COLEMAN, E. A. BROOKE, and others. Reprinted from the *Art Journal*, with considerable additions.

R. Mason, High Street, Tenby.

WELSH BOOKS

PUBLISHED BY

WILLIAM SPURRELL, CARMARTHEN,

And sent POST-FREE, on receipt of their value in Stamps.

English-Welsh Pronouncing Dictionary.

GEIRIADUR CYNANIAETHOL SAESONAEG A CHYMRAEG, yng nghyd â Sylwadau Rhagarweiniol ar Seiniau Egyddorol yr Iaith Saesonaeg, a Llechres o'i Gwreiddieiria. By WILLIAM SPURRELL. 7s., calf, 9s.

"Cawsom ni y boddhad mwyaf yn y sylwadau rhagarweiniol ar Egyddoriaeth Cynaniaeth Seisnig, ym mha rhai y rhoddir prawf eglur mai nid gwaiaidd efelychu gweithydd ei ragflaenwyr a wnaeth yr Awdwr, ond ei fod wedi gwneuthur ymchwil manwl ei hun i elfenau seinyddiaeth yr iaith hono; a phan yr amrywia oddi wrth rai o'r awduron goreu, dengys, i'n tyb ni, goethder ei chwaeth a chywirdeb ei farn, a rhydd resymau digonol dros hyny. Y mae Mr. Spurrell hefyd wedi crynôl elfenau seiniadaeth Seisnig i gylch llai, a'u cyflên yn fwy eglur a dealladwy ger bron y darlennydd, nag un o'r awdur Seisnig adnabyddus i ni."—*Yr Amserau.*

Welsh-English Dictionary.

GEIRIADUR CYMRAEG A SAESONAEG. By WILLIAM SPURRELL. Second Edition. Cloth, 3s. 6d.

Grammar of the Welsh Language.

GRAMMADEG O IAITH Y CYMRY. By WILLIAM SPURRELL. Second Edition. Cloth, 3s.

"This is a simpler introduction to the Welsh language than has hitherto appeared in print. It contains the results of observation and reflection during a long course of years."—*Athenæum.*

Pregethau Ymarferol (65),

A draddodwyd i Gynnullidfaeodd Gwladol. Gan ddiweddar Weinidog perthynol i Eglwys Loegr. Cloth, 9s. Just published.

Gwironedd y Grefydd Gristionogol. Gan Hugo Grotius.

A Gyfieithwyd gan EDWARD SAMUEL. Y trydydd Argraffiad, gyda Chrybwyllion am yr Awdwr a'r Cyfieithydd. Gan D. SILVAN EVANS. Price One Florin.

Y Ffydd Ddifuant.

Sef HANES Y FFYDE GRISTIONOGOL A'I RHINWEDD. Gan CHARLES EDWARDS. Argraffiad Newydd. Gyda Nodiadau Eglurhaol. Gan y Parch W. EDMUNDS. Cloth, 5s. Just Published.

Drych y Prif Oesoedd.

GAN THEOPHILUS EVANS. Argraffiad newydd a chyflawn. Yng nghyd â Rhagareith gan yr Hybarch John Williams, A.C., Archddiacon Ceredigion; a "Gair am yr Awdwr a'i Waith," gan ysgrifenydd medrus arall. 2s. 6d., Sheep, 3s.

"Mae yr *Idiom* Gymreig ynddo, yn wir felly; a chyda golwg ar *Idiom*, hwn ddylai fod y *Text Book*."—*Haul.* "Y mae yr hanesion a ddygir ger bron yn bachu sylw pob un sydd yn meddu calon Cymro, o ba enw bynag a byddo."—*Y Drysorfa.*

Gwledigaethau y Bardd Cwsg.

Gan ELIS WYNNE. Argraffiad newydd, gyda Nodiadau Eglurhaol, gan D. SILVAN EVANS. 1s. 6d.

Gwaith Prydyddawl Edward Richard.

O Ystradmeurig, yn Sir Aberteifi. Argraffiad newydd, wedi ei ddiwygio. 4d.

Gems of English Verse, with Translations into Welsh.

TLYSAU BARDDONIAETH SEISNIG, wedi eu Cyfieithu i'r Gymraeg. 1s. 6d. Cloth elegant, 2s. 6d.

Y Cyfarwyddwr Meddygol Teuluaid;

Yn cynnwys Hyfforddiadau i'w dilyn mewn Achosion o Glefyd neu Ddamwain, yng nghyd â Rhestr o'r Meddyginiaethau Goreu, eu Natur a'r Dognau, a'r ffordd i'w gweinyddu. 3s., half bound calf, 4s.

Mae'r llyfr hwn yn diwallu diffyg mawr a hanfodai ym mhlith trigolion y Dywysogaeth, sef eisiau'r Cyfarwyddiadau goreu i'w dilyn gyda golwg ar Glefydau. Mae'r hyfforddiadau wedi eu gosod i lawr yn eithaf eglur, ac enwau y Meddyginiaethau a'r Doluriau wedi eu rhoddi yn Saesonaeg, Lladin, a Chymraeg.

Y Meddyg Rhad:

NEU LAW-LYFR IECHYD. Yn cynnwys eglurhad o'r egwyddorion a reoleiddiant y cyfansoddiad dynol, a chyfarwyddiadau hyrwydd i gadw Iechyd; yng nghyd ag hyfforddiadau pa fodd i ymddwyn mewn Achosion Dygwyddiadol a Disymmwth. Dan Nawdd y Gwir Anrhydeddus IARLL POWIS. 8d.

Awyriad Anneddau.

(Ventilation of Dwellings): neu Eglurhad Darluniadol o'r berthynas rhwng Anadlu Awyr Bur a mwynhau Iechyd. Dan Nawdd y Gwir Barchedig CONNOP THRELL-WALL, Arglwydd Esgob Tŷ Ddewi. Gan W. SPURRELL. Second Edition, 2d.

Y Ffermwr.

Neu Hyfforddiadau yn Egyddorion Amaethyddiaeth, yng nghyd â Chyfarwyddiadau er Gwellau Clefydau Anifeiliaid. 1s. 6d.

